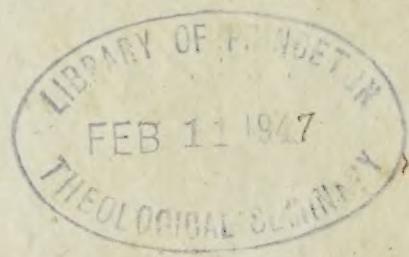




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Charles Flouge

Halle March 7th 1827

Journal of European Travels

February 1827 - April 1828

A long Letter
to my
Dear Sarah.
" "

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I left Paris on the 15th of February 1827 at 5 o'clock P.M. with in a few miles of the city the country was covered with snow. The weather became exceedingly cold - on the following day, I continued as for some days - I reached Châlons about 10 o'clock P.M. of ~~Saturday~~^{Tuesday} & was so much overcome by cold & fatigue that I could scarcely muster courage to resume my journey. Provisionally I was enabled to get a seat in the interior & suffered little further inconvenience. I arrived at Metz about 11 o'clock & set out at 3 for Mayence - Sunday night I slept at Saarburg a Prussian town & reached Mayence Tuesday morning at 10, from this to Frankfort is only 24 miles - we hopped the Rhine upon the ice - From Metz I travelled in company with a young Frenchman whose name was Liais, he is a Merchant at Danzig. His knowledge of German & English made him a useful companion - At Frankfort we were obliged to wait three days, at the stage went only twice a week from Metz to Leipzig - Frankfort is a beautiful place & exhibits evidence of the wealth of his inhabitants - the Library is the most beautiful building in the town - the collection of books is considerable valuable - The gallery of paintings is indifferent - We left Frankfort on Friday after

2. noon at 6 o'clock 23 of Feb. - a few miles from the city
we hast over the field of Napoleon's last battle in
Germany (Hanau). - Gotha - Weimar - Erfurt -
& Lützen are all upon the route to Leipzig. of these
places I could see nothing more than the
exterior. Leipzig is one of the pleasantest & towns I
have yet seen in Europe - I arrived here on Mon-
day morning at 10 o'clock Feb. 26 - I remained un-
til last day evening. I saw however none of the
Professors contemplating to renew my visit at
an early date. - The field of Battle in this neighbour-
hood is one of the most memorable in Europe -

I arrived at Halle Wednesday morning Feb. 28. at 2 o'clock. In the morning I soon had the pleasure of taking my countrymen Miss Robtson & Cunningham by the hand. From their kindness I found myself soon settled in a room in the house of Gesenius & broke into the habits of a German student. Breakfasting & supping in my own room & dining with them at a ~~public~~ house. Halle has nothing inviting to a stranger but its literary advantages, the town itself is gloomy & dirty. - The day after my arrival I was introduced to Gesenius, Neeseyer, Holzsch & Jacob. - ~~remained~~ with my German friends the 3^d of March - 4th of March - This sacred day does not come attended in Halle with the privileges which

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accompany it in America - From ignorance of the language I was not able to attend the service in the German church. - Remained therefore in my room, & read part of Tholuck's commentary upon the Romans - The evening was spent at Prof. Tholuck's with Mr. Robinson & Mr. Cunningham - our conversation was principally upon the Doctrines of religion - Tholuck said he thought the doctrine of depravity was the most important doctrine of the gospel & that he did not believe a Pelagian could be a Christian. - Justification he explained after the manner of the old ^{Protestant} divines, as founded upon the imputed righteousness of Christ. - He thinks that the nature of God's moral character requires the punishment of sin - & that ^{not} before the punishment of the sins of all mankind (objectively)

He does not believe in the personal deficiency of the human soul, & therefore thinks that all acts come from God, when good both as to their substance & quality when evil the quality is from the sinner himself.

In Prophecy & Types he is also of the same opinion with the old divines holding to the ^{are not} double sense. He asked me if I find myself

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unsettled in reading the exegetical works of the modern German school - I answered - no - at which he seemed surprised & asked what views I entertained about Prophecy - I told him that I considered the Prophets under the guidance of the Holy Spirit, & that they often wrote what they themselves did not understand, & when intending to describe their own circumstances, or events immediately at hand, really did describe the circumstances of it & his church - & he exclaimed oh, if you are upon that ground Neologism never can touch you! -

He gave us a very interesting account of the state of religion in Berlin - which he described as very flourishing. He mentioned particularly a Prussian Baron whose eminent piety first brought him (Tholuck) to reflexion & seriousness - the thought wh. constantly struck him when contemplating the character of this good man was can all this be the effect of natural disposition - is it not the result of divine influence. Neander he also represented as a model of Christian excellence -

March 5. This day was spent in my study. -

March 6 Tuesday. This morning I called upon

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Pr. Tholuck agreeably to appointment & walked
a mile or two out of town with him. - Our con-
versation was principally upon Biblical &
doctrinal subjects. - Of their university studies
he told me that they generally commenced by
giving a course of Encyclopedie which profited
out of the several departments of Theology. - The
method of studying them - & the Books under
each of most importance - They give the Ein-
leitung in Introduction to H. which includes
an account of the Criticism, Authenticity
contents &c of the sacred volume. - Then Ex-
egesis - & then a Philosophical view &
systematic arrangement of the doctrines -

He talked a great deal about the Philo-
sophical opinions of the present German litera-
ture - Kant's system is universally abandon-
ed. Fichte who followed him is also forgot-
ten. Schelling has shared the same fate, the
reigning Philosopher of the day is Hegel. -
Schleiermacher has a system of his own - The
present systems are all Pantheistic. Hegel
& Schleiermacher both deny the personality
of the Deity & the individuality of the soul
of man. The universal principle with them
is God - & according to Hegel the world & itself

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is the Realität ~~sooth~~ of the Deity - & all it contains the different races of men, as the Chinese, the Greeks &c, & the animals in their various orders are all modes of existence of this universal principle - each & every class being expressive of some idea, or state of Being - The sum total is God - This at least is the idea which I got from Tho. buck's description, for I do not pretend to understand a system which its author says is comprehensible only by two Theologians in Germany. And whilst as Gesenius very properly remarked to Mr. Robinson, was surely provided not to be worth understanding. - Even the Biblical Theologians of this country are so led a way by the speculative spirit so characteristic of its inhabitants that it ~~is~~ seems impossible that they should be retained within the bounds of sober & important truth, except by the influence of religion upon their hearts. - Tholuck himself who has much of this Philosophising considers matter as only a different modification of spirit - the essence of both being the same. I understood him also to say, that Neander was of the same opinion. -

March 9 Wednesday. This morning at 9 I attended Wegscheider lecture upon the acts of the

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Apostle. - & Gesenius in Ecclesiastical History. I have been as yet by no means favourably impressed with His method of instruction - The only advantages which I can perceive attending it - one ~~that~~ information is conveyed to a greater number than would take the trouble to get it out of Books, & that *viva voce* communication, is perhaps more spiritied & impre~~faire~~ - - In the afternoon I called upon Mr Robinson upon Wegeleiden & found him in his study surrounded with books. He is very affable & agreeable in his manners - & has the appearance of frankness & kindness -

March 8th Thursday - This morning at 11 o'clock I called upon Dr. Holbeck & walked with him until one. - He said that it was evident that vital religion was very much increasing in Germany - & that he thought that even the Pantheistic philosophy of the day was ~~so~~ ^{going} good; inasmuch as it led men to entertain "a deep religious feeling" & showed them the insufficiency of the theological systems. Schleiermacher especially he thought was made an instrument of great usefulness partly without designing it or in a way which he said not controllable. His authority stands so high that the respect wh.

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manifests for the Bible & the universe with wh. he speaks of J. C. has great influence. And he has been the means of awaking the attention to religion of many young men & of some of great eminence as Raphael, who after renouncing Judaism was for some time a disciple of Roseau. Tholuck himself attributes much of his religious feeling to Schleiermacher's influence.

at 2 o'clock I attended Gessner's lecture on the 121-22 & 23 Ps. - he seemed to take great delight in making a laugh.

About 4 Tholuck called for me to walk with him & although much fatigued by morning excursion I could not deny myself the pleasure. - His conversation was principally on practical religion. - He complained of the demands made upon his time by some strangers in Berlin, who seemed to possess little of the spirit of piety & therefore wanted he said the only bond which could bind them to us - meaning of the Christians in Berlin. - He spoke very feelingly of the benefits of Christian intercourse & said that the benefit of having the heart warmed & the faith strengthened would compensate for any expense of time.

Fri day March 9th. In the morning I attended Wegscheider's lecture upon acts, and spent the remainder of the day at home, except attending Gessner at 2. -

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Saturday March 10. This morning I had for the first time the pleasure of hearing Tholuck. He was upon the first part of the 5th Chap. of Mat. - It was pleasant to hear at least one of the celebrated Professors of this University giving a religious cast to his exposition of scripture. After the lecture I walked with him until dinner time. He mentioned that he did not always approve of the manner of interpretation adopted by the Tübingen Professors - & that he thought that how especially was often very unnatural.

The phrase οὐ οὐχεὶς ὁντος in the Ephesians he said the parallel passage almost constrained in him to explain of the church, although considering the passage by itself the interpretation by no means pleased him. - De Wette he told me had defended in the Periodical work wh. he published with Schleiermacher, the typical interpretation of it principally in reference to the Epistle of the Hebrews. - Although De Wette on some occasions appears very much changed, yet in his last work on his Introd. to the N.T. he is often very skeptical. - Rejecting the epistle to the Ephesians, the gospel of Matt. &c. The latter upon the ground that it

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has not the particularity wh. we sh^d expect from
the narrative of an eye witness. - He expected
himself very decidedly upon the increase of the spi-
rit of piety in Germany. -

In the afternoon Tholeck was kind enough to call & read with me or rather for me, a part of Olshausen on the secondary sense of I.S. - He professed himself an adherent to the grammatical-historical method of interpretation but said this would bring out the secondary sense. -

Sabbath March 11th 1827. ~~Spent the day at the~~
~~Methodist church~~ ~~Spent the day at the~~
~~Methodist church~~ I went in
the morning to hear Pro Marks in the Lutheran
church. His sermon as far as I could understand
it was more or less orthodox than I had expected & the
hymns selected were full of trinitarian sentiments. —
Monday March 12 - Spent mostly at home & alone
in pursuing the dull task of learning German.
Heard of Weimar in the morning & Goethe in
the afternoon —

Tuesday March 13th. - This morning in conversation with a young German teacher who is a vivacious young man, I learnt that the number of previous students here is not so great as I had been led to expect. He said

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There were not more than 20 of the 900 Theological Students, "much larger number however are more or less orthodox." — At Tübingen he said there was no "pius Pro" in the University altho' much piety in the town. — At H. I went to walk with Tholuck, he told ^{me} that he thought there was a greater number of pious students than that mentioned above but that it was impossible to say. — Very few of those not religious he was disposed to think orthodox & that in Germany there is such an indefinite variety of opinion that it is impossible to give any general account which can be accurate, as the men do not admit of classification. — Many professed to be supernaturalists merely because they believed in miracles. With regard to the periodical literature he said that the works in general belonging to this department were superficial. — Berthold's Theological was the best, except a catholic one published in Vilna — Tholuck spoke in terms of great admiration of Martyn & said he was so delighted with his memoirs that he had determined to translate them but was anticipated. He has himself long cherished a strong desire to consecrate himself to the mission any work. But Providence has as yet closed the way. — He spoke feelingly of the peculiar difficulties, which

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which most of the present pious learned men had to content with. Having most of them been previously neologists they found their old sceptical doubts particularly with respect to the Old Testament continually harassing them. —

Wednesday March 14th I have this evening had the pleasure of conversing for two or three hours with Schleiermacher in my own room — our conversation was principally upon the philosophical systems of Germany. — He said that many of the Christian Theologians were inclined to many of the principles of the pantheistic philosophers — that they could not conceive how God could create out of nothing — & therefore admitted that the material universe & the soul of man was of the divine essence — but differed from the pantheists in being persuaded of the personality of the Deity & of the individuality of the human soul believing that it was the highest exercise of the divine power to confer this personal individuality upon his creatures. — Schleiermacher did not willingly admit the appellation pantheist wh. he says is a nick-name & belongs to the material pantheists — but he is himself what would be commonly understood by the term. — The doctrine of the Trinity he utterly disengages, considers Jesus Christ as the "ideal" of the human race, that in him the Erzgeist the universal spirit in the hu-

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ceptive production of man developed ~~to~~ itself in
the perfection of human nature. — In his dis-
courses on Religion, in the first edition the term
God is not introduced — it's the holy Universe
before which he bows. — In the second edition
the term God is here & there ~~introduced~~ ^{word} & inter-
changed with the terms Universe, & Spirit of the
Earth & living Principle of the world — He was
originally a Moravian & considered very pious,
of he retains much of the devout & spirit & which
distinguishes that devoted class of men — ~~the~~
often preaches with the greatest fervour & will
break out in his family in the hymns written
by a pious companion of his earlier years, thus ex-
pressing the language of Christians to give expression
to feelings excited by his own peculiar views.
Cholera said that of the English Philosophers
Reed & Hume were most esteemed, Stewart &
less & Locke not at all. — It seems to me
to be a great misfortune that Philosophy is
mixed up with religion in this country, for it
gives so abstruse & mystical a character to the
explanations of important truths that there
is little reason to be surprised that the term
Mystics has been applied to the advocates of
Nativity. — Thus for instance they make faith to

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to be the development of the life of God in the soul - that is the divine essence every were diffused & the universal agent unfolding itself in the heart. - Tholuck read several passages from Schleimachers Dogmatik - but they seemed to me - to darken counsel by words without wisdom. - Tholuck surprised me by saying that since his 20th yr. he had seldom been able to secure more than 3 or four hours in the day for study. -

Thursday 15th Tholuck called at eleven for me to walk with him. He said that he thought the Rabbinical dialect more important for the illustration of the N. T. than any other what ever & then far far more useful to the Biblical student than either Arabic or Syriac. He said he thought Arabic of little use - any further than was requisite to make use of the "helps" in reading the old Testament. To push it farther than this you must devote yourself to it. - He said that he had been very much struck with the coincidence between the manner of expression & argument in the Rabbinical writers & those of the N. Test. -

In the evening I drank tea together with Mr Cunningham with Dr. von Jacob, who is a old Gentleman, author of some works of distinction on Political economy. - His daughter is also an an-

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there, & remarkable for her knowledge of languages.
March 16 Friday. — I Saturday spent at home
I commenced reading some of Schiller's works
& was pleased to find them so much easier
than the Theological German to which I had
been accustomed. —

Sabbath March 18th. Read in the morning
for some hours Tholuck's work on the Romans
and was sorry to see, that his view of the
important passage 5c. 12 a did not coincide
with my own. The learning & talent of the
writer is extraordinary, considered as the
production of a young man of 25 — We
drank tea with him in the evening. He gave
us an interesting account of the conversion of
two young Polish Jews, who are now Mission-
aries, under the direction of the London Society.
They were both married. The wife of one of them
has obtained a separation, but the London
Society consider that the young man is not
at liberty to marry again. — Tholuck
remarked that the affection of the Parents of
these young men for them was very powerful

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that the struggle was very severe, which attended their separation from their families. The Germans often remark on the coldness of the English even of Parents towards their children - & extend the observation to the Americans, among whom they hear with wonder of a mother, permitting one child to go, to South America, another to Europe &c &c -

20th of March Tuesday. Walked with Tholuck at 11. We were first led to talk, on the propensities of a Christians falling from grace - which led to the doctrine of the freedom of the will. Tholuck said he agreed entirely with the doctrine of Edwards on that subject - He told me that Schleiermacher who belongs to the reformed church was strenuous in his defense of some of its peculiar doctrines - maintaining that they alone were consistent. - He told me also that there was more vitality among the reformed than among the Lutherans. - Basle, Bremen, Bonn the four places in which religion was in the most flourishing state, were principally settled by the Reformed. at Berlin also where there is much religion they are not

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merous. —

Wednesday 31st of March. I have again to record my thanks to God for his goodness in sending me intelligence from my dear family. That they are well & happy is a constant source of grateful praise. In the evening I drank tea with Robinson, with Holbeck, & Radcliffe & Mr Cunningham. Dr R. could not speak English of him therefore I could learn but little. Holbeck was in fine spirits & surprised me by his familiar acquaintance with the poetry & lighter works of his own country. Scarcely a book was mentioned from which he could not at once repeat numerous passages. —

Thursday 8th of March. This morning I had again the pleasure of walking with Holbeck. He finds a great deal of difficulty he says in reconciling the doctrine of the final perdition of all men who die in unbelief to his feelings & seems disposed to adopt the opinion that there will be hereafter other offers of mercy to the souls of men. The passage in Peter, referring to his preaching to the spirits in prison

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he interprets of a descent into the abodes of departed souls, & of offers of salvation to those who had not received or rejected them when on earth. He says, that some evangelical men in Germany hold some thing similar to the old doctrine of the Limbis Patrum.

The man who

is called the Pope of the Naturalists resides it seems at Weimar. his name is Pocher. He is author of an inferior of book, called letters on Naturalism, which presents the doctrines of the Deists & nothing more. Wegscheider is said to recommend it highly & it is much read among the students. Wegscheider, maintains strenuous that Paul taught the doctrine of predestination just as the Calvinist's hold it, & urges this as a proof of the little dependence we can place upon this Apostle. - In the evening I drank tea with the Staatsrath von Jacob, with Mr. Robinson. we met there with a Servian, who resides at present at Leipzig, publishing some work, in his native dialect - or versions from that dialect I do not know which.

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Saturday March 24. - This morning I took my last walk with Thobisch, who is just leaving town for the vacation. He told me he had much to endure from the many unfounded reports which the enemies of piety were constantly spreading, respecting the few who were of that character here. The Kleinstädtlichkeit of Halle is very garrulous, & some of its distinguished men, it would seem, are not altogether free from this failing. Neimyer's Spandale, respecting the king's son who was sent to give laws to a kingdom, which were at first received & obeyed, but afterwards some began to ask who this king's son was & what right he had to give them laws, others however more prudent said it matters not who he was, the laws are good, let us obey them; led to a long conversation as to the proper method of answering such an argument for indifference respecting the person & authority of our dear & blessed Lord & Saviour Jesus Christ. It is evident that it destroys the gospel entirely, since the moral laws & the doc-

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trinal truths of the gospel are inseparably connected. And we have ground of security in believing these truths apart from the authority from which they proceed - unless we resort to our own reason & then we are once on the land of Deism, since we are not obliged to believe the Bible but may form each one for himself his religious opinions, an office for which the melanarchy ~~the~~ history of the world shews we are entirely unfit. -

March 30th Yesterday when at dinner, we had the pleasure of forming the acquaintance of our countryman, the Rev. B. Kuntz who had just arrived in Halle. The evening of this day I spent in his company & was much gratified with the information which he gave me of his tour. In St Petersburg he received 1000 rubles from the Empress & experienced considerable attention from distinguished personages. He spoke favourable of the state of religion among the Lutherans in the sea provinces of Russia. Among the Greeks as he could judge from the service of their churches, there was very little piety. The service was in Macedonie which the people do not understand. & their devotion appeared to

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Spent itself in cropping themselves & tilling the ground. He thinks the suppression of the Bible Society in Russia, by Alexander, was owing to the influence of the Greek Ecclesiastical Dignitaries, who were alarmed at the influence of the Society upon the People in whom it appeared to create a disrelish for the empty forms of the Greek service. At Koenigsburg he also found a great deal of Piety & in Berlin as much as is to be met with in Philadelphia or New York. The Royal Family pay him great attention & contributed handsomely to the funds of the Seminary for which he is soliciting. - In Copenhagen, he was also received both by the King & Queen - & every where has enjoyed the most flattering attention. He travelled in Sweden he told me about 500 miles at no greater expense than 19 dollars, having purchased a very good Gig & harness for 6 $\frac{1}{2}$ dollars, which he afterwards sold for three.

March 31st This evening I drank tea with Mr. Robinson with Mr. Rury & Dr. ^{Uigke} Goetzen. We

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respecting the obligation of the Christian Sabbath in which Mr. Kurz acted as interpreter.

April 1st This morning I had the pleasure of hearing Mr. Kurz preach, a real evangelical pious sermon from Ephesians 3rd C. 19th v. My heart overflowed with joy, to hear the praise of Christ, & the excellency of his love. It has been long very long since I have enjoyed so much pleasure in hearing a sermon. For here, there are few who appear to feel the Spirit of the Gospel, or whose hearts are warmed with the love of the blessed Paviour. — May God of his infinite mercy bless Brother Kurz for having praised his Son & represented love to him to be the one thing needful, without which, ^{with} all eloquence & all learning we should be as a tinkling symbol. — He has been the means of giving me the three happiest hours I have yet enjoyed in Europe. —

April 3^d Mr. Kurz says that he has met a great many pious Pampian officers. That in Berlin, in one company he saw twelve of this character. That the aids of the Crown Prince, & almost all the Gover-

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mers & Governesses in the Royal family are of this character. - The Monarchs at Heidelberg retain he says their spiritual character. -

Müller has told me repeatedly that wherever the gospel is preached faithfully the people flock around the Preacher. Mr Kortz has made the same remark. And says he thinks that were it not for the Union of the Church & State the present condition of Germany would soon be changed. That if the Preachers were dependent on the People for their support that in a great majority of instances the People would not support any who were not evangelical - Germany ^{is} what he has seen seems to be ripe for the triumphs of the gospel. Wherever he has preached the people have manifested the greatest interest & in many places he has been appreseed by the number of those who were calling for spiritual advice & comfort. -

Last evening I went with Dr Hesekiel & Mr Robinson, to the Monday evening supper which the Professors & other literary persons of Halle are accustomed to attend. The company was not very large & to me very un-

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interesting from my understanding so little of the language. — Dr H. is one of the superintendents of the schools of Halle, he told me he had recently made a search through the town for children, who did not attend school & found only 120 — of these have been since provided for. — Mr Kuntz Dr Günke & Mr Robinson took tea with this evening. — Dr G. is a pious & learned man, our conversation was principally on religion. —

April 4th Wednesday. — This morning I called upon the Chancellor in company with Kuntz. He was exceedingly kind to Mr K. & seemed to take real pleasure in promoting his views. He said that our Seminaries in America could be supplied with books from the Book Store connected with Orphan House at as a cheap a rate as from any other in Germany. And as the profits go to the support of this benevolent institution there is a strong inducement to give it the preference. — Mr K. again & I had tea with me & we passed the evening together, the in all probability we shall spend together in Europe. — We sang several hymns together & separate with very sincere regret at least on my part. —

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Sabbath April 8th. - This morning I attended the Reformed Church & heard Hen Rinecker, who is considered the best Preacher in Halle. I understood very little of his sermons as his voice is indistinct & rapid - a Christian very friend who was with me did not consider this discourse very evangelical. - In the afternoon I witnessed the interesting service attending the confirmation of from 50 to 100 children. - They came to the church in a procession preceded by the Pastor & attended with music. - as soon as they entered the building, the organ commenced playing, and an appropriate hymn was sung. - The Minister then took his stand at the altar & the children stood up around him. After a short address he commenced a catechetical exercise which continued for about half an hour. Another hymn was sung, the organ was accompanied by four trumpets, the first time I have heard this kind of music in a church. The effect upon my feelings was very strong & very pleasing. The preacher (Superintendent of

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Then commenced his sermon from Proverbs
"My son give me thy heart &c" His discourse ap-
peared to me very good, recognising the leading
the doctrines of the Gospel & delivered with
a great deal of animation. His audience were
frequently in tears. In his prayers for the
dear children, whom he was about to receive
into the bosom of the church he pray for every
blesting a christian heart could desire. - Af-
ter leaving the Pulpit, he again addressed
the children, who read aloud the (Apos-
tle's) Creed & audibly before the congrega-
tion professed their faith. After this they
approached the Pastor four or five at a
time, & kneeled before him. He in the name
of the ever Blest Trinity, blessed them, & recog-
nised them as members of the church, taking
eaching one by the hand, & placing his hand
over upon their heads successively as he addressed
to them a short exhortation. - The impression
which this whole service made upon my mind
was very pleasant. And I could not help feeling
that however little authority there may be for
confirmation as of divine appointments, that some

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service of the kind might very properly be introduced into our churches. It would have at least this good effect that baptised persons would then be brought more under the discipline of the church & the nature of their connexion with it be rendered more definite. I could not help feeling also, from the impression made upon the children & the audience that few occasions humanly speaking would offer better opportunities of doing good to the souls of all present. — May God grant that this little flock of lambs which have to day been gathered into his fold on Earth, may be recognised by the good Shepherd as making a part of that little flock, to whom it is the Father's good pleasure to give the kingdom. —

Wednesday 11th April. This morning I went with Robinson & Mr Müller to visit Marselburgh & the Battlefield of Rosback. We set off at 5 o'clock, the day proving remarkably fine we had a very pleasant ride. Marselburgh is a pleasantly situated town of about 3000 inhab.

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about half an hour beyond it lies the field upon which Frederick the Great in defeated the French. A simple monument is raised on a small mound in the middle of the extensive plain. - The inscription states that the monument was re-erected by the 3^d corp of the Prussian Army after the Battle of Leipzig in 1813. - The previous monument having been removed or destroyed by the French. - From the foot of this monument we counted between forty & fifty villages, which were all distinctly visible from this spot. - From Rosbach we rode over the country to Lützen. Here we had the pleasure of visiting the simple memorial erected on the spot where the body of Gustavus Adolphus was found after the sanguinary battle of Leipzig in 1632. This monument is nothing more than a large granite stone, on which the name of the fallen hero & the date of his death are neatly cut. Stone seats are placed around, for the convenience of visitors. Here one of the greatest Generals & Monarchs of his

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age fell, here Charles of the 12th of Sweden stood here Napoleon fought, & conquered almost for the last time. — The great battle between the French & the Allies in 1813 occurred upon the opposite side of the town but Lützen itself was afterwards occupied the French & the allies filled the surrounding country. —

Friday April 13th. This being good Friday I attended the service of the Lutheran church this morning. — The gentleman who preached spoke very indistinctly so that I could hardly understand a fly thing that he said. — The Lord's Supper was administered after the ordinary exercises — The three Pastors of the church proceeded to the altar on which was a small silver image of our Blessed Saviour, & several large wax candles very much like the catholic shapes. — The officiating clergyman, read an explanation of the Sacred Supper, & an exhortation to the people, & then turned to the altar &

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& in a solemn voice chanted the consecra-
ting service. The two clergymen first re-
ceived the communion first his hands, kneel-
ing, & then one took his stand at ~~the~~^{one} end of
alter while the officiating clergyman stood
at the other. One took the Bread & the other
the cup. The people then approached them
in four at a time & kneeling to first suffer
ed him to place the consecrated wafer in their
mouths, they then rose & proceeded to the
other clergyman, who in the same way admin-
istered to them the cup. In neither case were
they suffered to touch the element with
their hands. I should have thought my-
self in a Catholic chapel were it not the
sound of the German, instead of the Latin lan-
guage. Very few of the Lutheran clergy re-
tain their belief in the doctrine of consubstan-
tiation & yet the customs & ceremonies which
arose out of it are almost all preserved.
I felt like a stranger here, & longed for
the time when again in the simple scriptur-
al manner of our church I could partake of the

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memories of our dying Saviour's love.

Sabbath April 15th. - This day has been peculiarly ~~observed~~, marked by the church services being Easter. In the morning I heard Mr. Blane of the Reformed church preach a good sermon on nature of the new life which Christians who hope to be risen with Christ should lead. This life he told us should be one of faith, love, & hope, - orthodox, but general & pointed. Reneker in the afternoon preached upon the words "we are saved by hope". a very unsatisfactory discourse - the only hope of which I hear him speak was that of greater knowledge in the future world. —

Monday 16 This day has also been observed as a Festival. The churches were all open & the one I attended crowded. - Herr Fulda preached from the passage relating to the two disciples who went to Emmaus. - Particularly on the expression go in and abide with us "He said we should all address this language to Christ, for without him we could know nothing of God, - could not be

Halle April 1827

justified or reconciled to God, & because communion with Christ was the great source of happiness. —

Wednesday April 18th This day has been observed as the Jubileeum, of Niemeyer who has now completed the 50th year of his academical life. We called with all the rest of the world upon the old gentleman this morning with our felicitations. — Here we met a large number of strangers, Schleierma-cher, and Bishop Eiler from Berlin, Bishop Westermeier from Magdeburgh, Wittmann from Leipzig &c &c. At 11 o'clock. The company assembled in the Hall of the University. Prof^r Schultz read a Latin address — after which the Curator of the University presented Niemeyer with a beautiful porcelain vase in the name of the king — Bishop Eiler made a long discourse in German, Wittmann & his colleague from Leipzig each in Latin, The Prorector then exhibited the marble Bust of Niemeyer which the University had cause

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to be made as an expression of their esteem.
Thursday 19. This morning the Congregate before almost crowded audience. - An in the evening gave an entertainment at the Boston Prince to about 300 persons. Here I had the pleasure of making the acquaintance of young Westermeyer, who is settled as a clergyman not far from Magdeburg - He is a thorough Christian having during a residence of six months in England & Scotland experienced a complete change in his views & feelings. - I hope to have the opportunity of cultivating his acquaintance. - Schleiermacher, Tiffman, & many other distinguished men were present.
Sabbath. This morning I listened to rather an empty exhortatory sermon from a long man in the Reformed Church & in the afternoon to one of much the same character in the Mark Kirche. - I have not yet heard nor seen what we should in America call a good doctrinal discourse.

April 1827. -

Saturday April 28th This morning at 8 o'clock I left Halle with the intention of making a short tour before the lectures commenced. I rode to the neighbourhood of Grasdau & then walked about a mile to that peaceful & quiet village. The whole of this part of the country is a great plain over which the eye roams without any obstruction from hills or trees. The land appears generally fertile. The villages are frequent, generally miserably built & the people poorly clad. Grasdau is a settlement of the Moravians. The congregation does not consist of more than 200 members. The village is remarkably neat & the people appear far superior to those commonly met in the country. - The Inn is kept by one of the Brethren & is characterised by the neatness & order of the best to which he belongs. - In the evening at 7 o'clock I went to the Prayer hall where the Brethren assemble for their evening worship, on this evening it consisted only in

Frankfort April 1824

Singing. - In the morning I went again at
1/2 after 8 to the place of worship & heard
the Liturgy read & sung. - at 10 was the
regular preaching. The minister chose
for his text the passage in St John wh.
describes our beloved Saviour as the Good
Shepherd. His discourse was exhortatory as
all the sermons without exception, wh.
I have yet heard in Germany, have been.
In this case it was pious & animated. In
the afternoon I visited the Brothers' House
& formed the acquaintance of the leader
who is a pious young man. - At 7 there
was again service & a lecture from the
young pastor, which was very good.
After the exercises I called on an old
missionary who was 30 years in the W.
Indies. His name is Lebonan, he received
me with the utmost kindness & as he
speaks English our intercourse was the
more easy. - From all I could see & hear
I should judge that the spirit of pure
& simple piety is preserved in a high de-

Graaten & Glocethe April 1827.

gree among these people & the superior comfort & intelligence of the inhabitants were very striking. — From Graaten we had a good view of the extensive salt works of Schöbeck & the distant towers of the cathedral of Magdeburgh were also visible. In a field off to the north of this village I saw traces of the camp of a Swedish General who was hastening to the relief of Magdeburgh in the 30 years war, when from this spot he saw the flames of the city which Tilly devoted to such utter destruction as before his view. —

Monday April 30th This morning early I rode over to Glocethe a small village about 5 miles distant & spent a very pleasant day with the Pastor Westermeier. This is a fair & intelligent young man, son of the Bishop of Magdeburgh. In the evening I walked to the neighbouring village of Hohenrode to be in readiness for the Post which was to pass the next morning for Magdeburgh. —

Magdeburgh April 1824. -

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Tuesday 1st of May. - as this city with the exception of the Cathedral & a few small houses was utterly destroyed by the Austrian General Tilly in 1631, it is comparatively modern & therefore agreeable. - It is situated upon the Elbe & has numerous manufactures & contains about 33,000 inhabitants. The fortifications of this place are said to be among the most formidable in Germany & certainly to one not a military man it may well seem utterly impossible for any force to over come a city so protected if but tolerably defended. - The walk around the town upon the fortifications is very pleasant & the view to an American very novel & striking. The garrison is now I am told 2 or 3000 men strong. I have seen going through their tedious marchings & counter marchings & altho' performed with a wonderful precision struck me as stiff & constrained. There was not near so much ease & gracefulness in their movements as I remarked in the most pain-

May 1837 Magdeburgh -

cadets. In the evening I called upon the Bishop
Huetemeyer & was very kindly received.

Wednesday May 3^d I visited this morning the
celebrated Cathedral. The tower & dome of
this building, either externally or internally
is not striking & will not admit of com-
parison with that of Rouen. - It contains
however many most interesting monuments
& works of art. Near the altar is interred the
Emperor Otto 1st who died about his tomb
is now covered with a plain marble slab with
out an inscription. The silver railing by which
it was surrounded was taken away by Tilly.
His wife's tomb, an English princess is struck
from the ancient figures which are sculpt-
ured upon it. - I was also shown the
helmet, commander's staff & gloves of Mail
of Tilly, which were secured after his de-
feat near Leipzig & deposited here by Gustavus Adolphus. The Pulpit is a most
beautiful piece of workmanship made of al-
abaster & profusely ornamented with figures
relating to scripture history it was made ear-
ly in the 17th century. Among the various tombs

Magdeburgh, May 1827. -

which the stranger is shown is none which to me
was half so striking as that of the Arch-bishop
Ernest made in 1497. - It is entirely of bronze
& covered with figures emblematical for the
most part. a figure of the Arch-B. - in his robes
lies upon the top, his countenance is re-
markably fine - this monument although
so old does not appear to have suffered
in the least from age - It appears as tho' it
had not been made more than 5. or 10 years.

The tomb of the first Prelate of Magdeburgh
who embraced the doctrines of Luther and his
wife is also very costly & handsome. - One of the
curiosities here preserved is, the sword, staff
lance, boots, & spurs of one of the old renowned
Generals of Germany who lived long before the
invention of Powder but his name & the
time of his death I have forgotten. - I dined
to day with the Bishop Westermeier, and was very
much struck with the free & open & friendly
manner in which I was treated. They had all
so much to ask about America, that I
learnt but little about Germany. - By the
influence of the good B. I obtained the permission
of the Commander to ascend the Tower of the Ca-

41 Magdeburgh May 1827 -

the church a thing which on military grounds is forbidden without special permission, as a view is thus obtained of the extensive fortifications of the town. The ascent is by 340 stone steps & the view is very extensive. The country overlooked is an extensive plain through which the Elbe is seen to wander in an irregular course for a great distance. It is not particularly striking & were it not for the fortifications would not repay the trouble & labour of ascending. — In the evening I called upon the Pastor Storck, who I understand is almost the only Orthodox Minister in Magdeburgh. Here again the warm hearted kindness of the Germans was manifested. I was prep'd to stay until a late hour. & had enough to do in my broken German to answer their numerous enquiries. As the Pastor & his wife spoke French perfectly well (using no other language in their family for the sake of their children) & understood also something of English I was able to make out pretty well. They appeared particularly desirous of learning the character of the Presbyterians in America, whom they appeared to regard a very much as we do the covenanters or Old Puritans. Mr S is a very

Magdeburgh May 1827. - 42.

polished polite man, & a great friend of the
country from which circumstance & from his con-
versation I should infer that he was of the
same religious opinions. Indeed he told
me expressly that he agreed with the young
Westminster, who I find is looked upon, as
something out of the ordinary course as
he is what we should call faithful &
pious. —

Thursday May 3^d. This morning at 10 o'clock
I left Magdeburgh for Leipzig. And rode
the first day to Koethen a distance of not
more than 30 miles. The country, as in all
this region is flat, but fertile & well cul-
tivated. We crossed the Saale near Kalbe
where it is a considerable stream. Near
this town there is a pleasant public garden.
Koethen is an uninteresting town of about
7,000 inhabitants. The territories of this prin-
cipality are very small, they are however said to
include one of the most fertile tracts of
land in Germany. The game belonging ex-
clusively to the Duke, the hares are here
undisturbed & consequently numerous.
I saw seven or eight frequently at one time.

Leipzig May 1827

we has them driven together in the fall killed, & sent to the Berlin Market. - Friday May 4. we consumed almost the whole of this day in riding from Kaethen to Leipzig. a distance of only 30 miles. as my fellow travellers were not very intelligent. The time was rather tedious. -

Saturday May 5th - I walked out this morning to see the appearance of Leipzig during the great fair which attracts people from so many different & distant places. The streets were thronged with a very heterogeneous crowd. Greeks & Jews, Hungarians, Frenchmen &c &c - All the streets which were wide enough for the purpose were littered with booths in which every variety of article was exposed for sale - The most numerous class of merchandize appear to be the Jews. Their signs written in German & Hebrew are every where to be seen. To day however being Saturday their operations were suspended. Many of them however were to be seen in the streets. They almost all wear their beards, & the better sort are clothed in a silk frock coat

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reaching down to their feet, & bound round with a girdle. - The poorer class have a similar dress of cotton or woolen many of them seem miserably destitute. The Greeks were dressed in a loose frock reaching to the knees, of green cloth the sleeves large & open except at the wrist. Their appearance was tasteful. - The Hungarians had large loose coats reaching to the feet of wool of its natural color. - I spent a considerable part of the day in the Museum which contains all the literary publications of this part of the country & some from France & England.

Sabbath. May 6th. - This morning I went to the St. Thomas church at 1/2 7 when the service commenced. The church was crowded the singing continued nearly an hour when the Superintendent Holzhausen ascended the pulpit & preached as far as could understand it a very dry uninteresting sermon. The Lord super was afterwards administered.

Leipzig May 1827.

tired with some of ceremony than I have yet seen it in the Catholic Lutheran churches. The consecration service was as usual chanted. The minister standing by the altar & the other two immediately behind him. Two little boys clothed in black frocks & white scarfs stood on each side of the altar. I observed that the minister & his attendants bowed not only when the words Jesus Christ occurred, but when he repeated the phrases "This is my body" & "This is the New Testament in my blood." When the communicants received the wafer it was placed in their mouths & the little boys held a blue napkin spread out beneath to prevent the least particle falling to the ground. The same precaution was observed when the wine was administered. - This has been to me a very uninteresting day. - Finding no excitement to devotional feeling in the church & enjoying but little in my own room, I sighed for the time when I should again visit the temple of God in my own happy land. - In the early part of the day I was rejoice to see the shops & bauhs all closed, but

Leipzig May 1827

found that by the time church was out, they were all fast all opened.

May 7 Monday. This morning I called on Prof^r Hahn to whom I had a letter. He is a man I should suppose of about 35 rather small & by no means imposing in his appearance.

He received me with great kindness & offered to call with me upon any of the other Professors whom I wished to see. We accordingly called upon Prof Lieder who has the Superintendence of the Peccergymnasium. He as well as Prof Hahn are Christians as pious men are emphatically called here. Dr Hahn time not allowing of his continuing his visits at this hour - he proposed calling for me at 10 the next day & accompanying to see several of the other gentlemen of Leipzig. - In the afternoon I went with Mr Robinson & Mr Cunningham to the garden in which there is a simple monument to Prince Poniatowski erected near the spot where he lost his life in attempting to cross the Saale.

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May 8. Tuesday. - This morning Prof. Bahn calls agreeably to his promise & accompanied us to Prof. Tophorn's. This gentleman is the continuator of Schrock's Ecclesiastical History, the author of the *Analepta* & some other works & is now engaged in writing the history of the fall of Paganism. He is also distinguished as the great champion against the Catholics. He is a very polite agreeable man, considerably advanced in life. In his sentiments I am told he agrees more with the English & American Unitarians than with the German Rationalists. I had also the pleasure of seeing Winckelmann, another of the Prof's & afterwards Beck who is now quite old but this amiable & kind in his manners. - Rosenmüller was the only other of the Leipzig Literati whom I had the honor to call upon. He is a tall ~~great~~ headed man, has an impediment in his utterance, and does not impress a stranger so agreeably as some other of the gentlemen mentioned. This evening I returned to Balle.

Halle May 1827. -

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May 12th I have had the pleasure of seeing Tholuck several times since my return. He seems much benefitted by his journey & has had, he says, his heart warmed by Berlin, and has heard many circumstances of an encouraging character relative to the progress of vital piety in Germany.

May 20th Having since this day week dined in company with Tholuck yesterday & respecting to confirm me this agreeable & profitable arrangement I have already & some time before to increase my acquaintance with the character & opinion of many persons with whom I have as yet had no opportunity of personal intercourse. - One of the most interesting circumstances which I can now recall of Tholuck's conversations related to Prof. Hengstenberg of Berlin. He was formerly in Bonn & a very warm & decided Naturalist. - although now not more than 25 he was already so distinguished

49 Halle May 1827
That professorships in several departments
were in his offer, greek, oriental languages
philosophy, & Theology. — He determined how-
ever to leave Bonn, & left behind him a
strong and open declaration of his principles.
Shortly after he was led to attend a re-
ligious service among the Moravians. The
discourse made such an impression upon
his mind that his confidence in the truth
of his own opinions was very much shaken.
He betook himself to the simple study of
Bible & at last came out a firm & practi-
cal believer in the great truths of the
gospel. — He is now Prof of oriental Lan-
guages at Berlin, & exceedingly bold. — In one
of first lectures he said "it matters not
whether we make a God out of stone, or
out of own understanding, it is still a false
God, there is but one living God, the
God of the Bible." — This declaration was
received with hisses & scraping by a large
part of the students. By which he was lit-
tle intimidated. He often asserts that, it

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is only the heart wh. doubts. - Belsham den
the pious Professor in Königsburg is also
a young man, not more than 2 or 3 & thirty.
He too was formerly a Rationalist, but
when his heart was once touched his opini-
ons changed of course. Tholuck told me
he used to think he was one of last persons
likely to be converted. He was continually
warning him to beware of Pietism
& Nonconformism, and reproaching him with
being a Herrnbutter. Shortly after one
of these conversations, he shew'd me what
would see for himself what Morav-
ianism was & got the life of Lingenfors
& read it. Tholuck's next visit he was
surprised to see him dejected & sad.
& asked him if he were not well. yes
he answered but my dear Tholuck
I have sailing at you as a Herrnbutter,
but I know not was it mean, & that
book (life of Count Z.) & shewon me I
did not know what I was myself.
He is now one of the warmest & most
decided Christian in Germany. -

51 Halle May 1827
I was struck with an anecdote which I
hear yesterday from Tholuck. We were walk-
ing to meet one of the student with whom
he stopped for a moment to speak. When
we left the young man Tholuck described
him as a simple hearted sincere Christian
& said that when quite a boy he was at
a Gymnasium, where the teacher was a
Rationalist. As the lad's parents were
also of this class he knew nothing of the
gospel. but was accustomed sometime
to read the Bible. After attending the
religious instructions of the school, he
in perfect simplicity wrote to his teacher
& asked him if would not be better &
safer to teach the religion which was
taught in the Bible. His teacher reply
afflied with an answer against Mysticism

26 May I have within a few days had the
pleasure of several interviews with the Rev. Mr
McCain who has been for 6 years a Mission-
ary among the Jews in Poland. - He appears
to a warm & sincere Christian entertaining

Calie May 1827.

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most of the opinions relative to the Jews who
they peculiar friends generally hold - u -
supporting their restoration, & future exalted
state in the Church on earth. &c. &c. He says
that the Jews are very willing to hear, so
much so that, there is no necessity to
go & seek them they come in crowds to the
house in which they know the Missionary
is to be found. - They are exceedingly igno-
rant, their learning when best educated
being confined to the Talmud - The
S. have little authority with them - they
have a common saying which illustrates
their sentiments upon this point, viz. "The
S. are water, the Mishna wine, the
Gemara spiced wine." The Pentateuch
& historical Books they can generally un-
derstand, but the Prophets few of them
can translate. - They are complete Phan-
toms in all their opinions & customs,
& are generally sincere in their faith.
There is a ~~clap~~ among them calling them
decent German Jews, who are generally in-

Halle May 1827

piels - another sect which is of recent origin but wh. has taken the old name of Hesdin pretend to peculiar sanctity - their Rabbis are infallible - work miracles, give absolution &c &c - The Jews are considerably filthy & offensive when not raised much above the ordinary level by wealth - They are however more moral than either the Catholics or Protestants of Poland - Little has yet been done among them as yet, but the production of a general spirit of enquiry & a great dissemination of their prophecies against Christians - very few of them can be induced to engage in agriculture - merchandise in every form they anywhere prefer - - - among the Catholics who are exceedingly degraded & superstitious there have recently been several conversions one particularly of a young Priest has excited a great deal of attention wth Mr C and speaks of him as likely to become a second Luther - The Gra.

Halle May 1827

Deke Constantine is very favourable to
mission & averse to the Catholics. He
also has on several occasions manifest-
ed a very favourable spirit. - Mr. Mr
Laud who coming through Berlin was
sent for by the Crown Prince who was
very inquisitive about the mission &
expressed his approbation, & interest in
the its success. - It is interesting in a
country where the King is head of Church
& State & has such uncontrolled sway,
to know the character of those who
are likely to influence the religion
of Germany. - As illustration of the
character of the Crown Prince it is
worth while to mention some things
which he said to Mr. Mr. Laud. He ex-
pressed his deep regret that the so
large a portion of the clergy had a
knowledge of the pure Bible & had
such "striking staff" as the Rations
etc as in its place - he was rejoiced

55 Flalle May 1827

he said that there were several in Berlin
who now preach the true doctrines. He spoke
of the state of the English church where he
said they retained the doctrines but had
not much of the living power of the
gospel. -- God grant that he in whose
hands so much power may one day be
found may use it for his glory. J

Halle June 1827. -

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June 20. Holck surprised me very much this evening by the account wh. he gave of the prevalence of Rationalism in Germany from 1790 - to 1815 or 17. - During this period with the exception of the Tübinger Theologians there was scarcely a voice raised against the reigning system of Deism. -

He himself lived to his 15 or 16 year without having seen any body who believed in the Bible! - excepting one boy in the school to wh. he went. - In this school the Deistical system alone was taught and this was almost universally the case - of the old men who belonged to the preceding generation some few remained who still held to the old system, but in town & country among professors & pastors with few exceptions the Rationalistical opinions were so dominant that no one had courage to support the contrary doctrines. Prof. Harms of Kiel blessed me his memory! was the first to break this dreadful silence. Upon the

Halle June 1827. —

occasion of the cent^t celebration of the Reformation of Luther, he published the Theses of this great Man & added many of his own against Rationalism. He was overwhelmed with abuse - no less than 80 pamphlets in German & Latin, of all kinds were directed against him. But from this time, advocates of the truth began to stand tip by - & the progress of the truth has been constant & in some departments rapid, ever since. — The religion among the people was dreadful, & the few priests who were to be found were ridiculed & abused openly & even in many instances in the streets. —

Aug. I have recently had the pleasure of seeing two pious preachers from the neighbourhood of Elberfeld, Messrs Sanders & Kraemer. The account which they give of the state of Religion in that region is very encouraging. In a small party however the doctrine of predestination has been carried to the greatest practical antinomianism. These people feel themselves above the Gospel, & all its ordinances, & when they condescend to

Halles Aug. 1827

enter a church it is easy to see from their listless careless apathetic manner, that they think the doctrines which they hear are only fit for babies. - Within a few days the Revd Smith & Reichard missionaries to the Jews, passed thro' Halles. They have lately made a journey to Constantinople. The state of the Jews in the countries thro' wh. they passed is not in a moral respect more degraded than that of the nominal christians. This agrees with the account given by Mr McCall. In Poland they said, there were about 15,000 protestants and only 36 settled preachers. & of these very few who are pious or orthodox. The same is the fact in Hungary, where almost all the Preachers are Rationalists. In this country wh. they represent as beautiful & fertile they say that the people appear willing & anxious to hear the gospel, but the Austrian Government, is so strongly opposed to the distribution of either Bibles or tracts that is difficult to appear upon them. - They intend placing deposits of Bibles upon the frontiers that those passing to & fro may take them in one by one. -

August, Halle 1827.

Aug. 27 Monday. This morning I left Halle with Dr Tholuck & Mr Ehlers for Dresden. — Our ride to Leipzig was pleasant, & enlivened by the debates of these gentlemen on philosophical points. — Tholuck maintains that what is actually is all that is possible, that the world can not possibly be other than it is. — His opinion upon the attributes of God is different from that wh. I have been accustomed to entertain. He urges the idea of that attribute & essence are the same in the divine Being, that he maintains that beauty, holiness, knowledge are in God essential — that is, that God is essential Beauty, holiness, knowledge &c. & that all beauty, holiness in the universe is not only derived from God, but ~~is~~ is the beauty holiness of God, so that God is not only the most perfect Being, but is all that is good & beautiful in the universe. — He makes the conscience of man & all the moral & religious powers the essence of God, for God cannot only be the partaker of good but must be all that is good. — In answer to my objection that we could not conceive of beauty as an essence or Seyn (esse) any more than of proportion as an essence, he replied that proportion was also an essence, so that the proportion or relation of 4 to 8 & 8 to 16 is an essence, Seyn, Proportion is also a Seyn, &c. — Tholuck appeals strongly to an-

Aug. 1827

quoting in support of his ideas on this subject, particularly to his confusions. — one very important principle of Holck's whole system seems to be entirely false, he appears to make what the Germans call *Anschauung* the test of all truth respecting invisible things — that is the ability of forming a distinct image of the subject before the mind, this they call *intuition*, & when they cannot have such an *anschauung* of any subject they cannot feel its truth. — But as I said to Holck it was utterly impossible to form such a bild, a image of the soul or of God or of any spiritual subject but he maintained that all clearideas of these subjects assumed this form, and this was the test of the correctness of these ideas. —

We reached Dresden Tuesday evening Aug. 28th & put up in the Golden Anchor tavern. — The next morning I visited the gallery of painting which was the object of most interest among the curiosities of this city. — This famous collection which is thought to be the finest in modern Europe is by no means so imposing in its arrangement & effect as that of the Louvre. — With regard to the pieces themselves I am not able to give any judgment — I was much disappointed. Many

Dresden Aug. 1827. -

of the painting which are extolled as masterpieces produced very little impression upon me. - The night of Corregio belongs to this class - I can conceive that an artist can take pleasure in discovering the beauties of the proper distribution of the light wh. proceeds from the infant Saviour, but this is as little adapted for the untutored eye as the intricate harmony of sounds for the untutored ear. - The figures in this picture have no separate individual beauty. - The same confession I am obliged to make with regard to most of the productions of Rubens - the coloring is indeed surprising but the effect for me seldom either strong or pleasing. - The Madona of Raphael is an exception, this was as much above as the other were below my expectations. The infant here is "wonderful" The expression of the eye belongs to no human infant, but we may well imagine such an expression in the case of our Saviour. - The virgin is the ideal of human purity & beauty - what the human frame may be when this corruption has put an incorruption & this mortal is clothed with immortality. - The madonna of Corregio is also a beautiful picture & many others which at first

Dresden Aug. 1827

produced little impression, I found after repeated visits to the Gallery - far more interesting. The whole collection is divided into two great parts the one for the Italian the other for the northern school - the former is by far the most attractive. - In the course of wed' this day & Friday I visited several of the collection, of most interest but cannot dear Sarah find time to write about them all. - On Thursday morning I called with Tholuck & Ehlers upon the Pastor Stephani, a man of about 45, of very friendly open manners - plain & blunt in all he says. - He is a warm Lutheran & reads the works of the great Reformer by day & night & unfortunately insists a somewhat upon the peculiar tenets of his church as upon the points essential to Godliness - He is however a great blessing to Dresden & has served to keep alive a spirit of piety among the common people. - He was educated in Halle, about 20 yrs ago, & related many circumstances to show how utterly to all appearance religion & orthodoxy had "died out." No one ever thought of preaching upon the leading truths of the gospel

Dresden Aug. 1827. —

I some went so far as to propose to introduce a new Bible, which should contain more interesting portion of History than those relating to the Jews - & a purer system of morals. — From this Gentleman & some others I have understood that there is very little real piety here but something of Supernaturalism. — This evening we drank tea with Mr Lahn a pious young man who is director of a seminary for the education of country school masters. Here we met among the Pastor Leonhardi who is also considered orthodox & pious. — at 9 o'clock all his pupils were collected in the lecture room for prayers - after singing a few verses Tholuck read & expounded a passage of 11. from our Saviour's last address to his disciples — "In the world ye shall have tribulation &c. — " he made this a test of xian character in a very happy manner, if said he the world satisfies us, if in the society & pleasures of the world we feel no deficient nothing which gives us pain, & leaves the most urgent of our wants unsatisfied we are not the disciples of x.t. but if we are constantly longing after communion with him, & the joy wh. flows from his presence then we have part in his promises I will give unto

Dresden Aug. 1827. —

your eternal life. —

On Friday evening a pious teacher of a free school called to see us. He appeared to be a humble & sincere man but of little cultivation. What most interested me was, the views wh. he expressed on the subject of the Lord's support in an animated dispute wh. he had with Ehlers (who is also a Lutheran & not disindlined to the doctrine of consubstantiation). This good man not only believed the real presence, but ascribed all the efficacy of the ordinance to this point, — making the body of Christ as such, received in this sacrament the immediate means of strengthening our faith & love all the arguments of Ehlers made no impression upon him, he appealed to his experience, as he believed the Bible because he felt its power so he believed in the efficacy of "eating" the body of the Lord because he felt himself nourished & strengthened by this ordinance. He seemed surprised when I told him that we presbyterians thought & believed that we also were nourished & strengthened by our reception of this sacrament without believing in the real presence. He did not go so far as to deny that those who rejected his doctrine on this point were not Christians.

Saxon Switzerland Sep^r 1827. -

Saturday the 1st of September we left Dresden on an excursion of a few days to the interesting country farther up the Elbe, called the Saxon Switzerland. Mr Lahn accompanied us a few hours distance to our dining place. He & Tholuck in a long argument against Ehlers & myself maintained that every thing in Nature had (Bewusstsein) consciousness, a sense of like, trees, stones, every thing which exists. The arguments for this opinion were mostly drawn from general Pantheistical principles - I say Pantheistical for these Gentlemen tho' abhorring Pantheism have as far as their Philosophy is concerned many principles in common with the reigning system. - About 10 o'clock we passed the Elbe at Pillnitz, the boat in wh. the carriage crossed was very ingeniously swung over by the force of the stream without any labour of the men. Pillnitz is the country residence of the King of Saxony - The grounds are simple & neat, the palace is merely a row of low buildings in the form of a hollow square facing inwards. Three sides of the square only are built upon. - We dined at Lohmen a village situated at the foot of the first mountain. After dinner we rode about an hour up the mountain & then commenced our tour on foot under the direction of a guide. - We descended by a flight of narrow stairs partly cut in the rock & partly made of wood - into a deep valley or ravine.

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the cleft which intersects the mountain in various directions, it is sometimes 20 or 50 yards wide at others only a few feet, & the rocks rise perpendicular in most instances on either side for 2, 4 or 6 hundred feet. - Huge masses of rock have fallen down into this cleft & where it is narrow they have been stopped in their course & remain jambled between the sides - a man might wander days among these ruins of former mountain we were contented with a tour of a few hours & began to ascend, at an opening where the ascent is gradual & easy. - Poor Thobruk from having begun to walk too soon after dinner, was exceedingly unwell & could enjoy nothing. - The ascent brought us to the summit on the bank of the Elbe - here the rocks are perpendicular to the bed of the river 800 feet, one projects far over the precipice & although only a few feet wide is secure by having a strong railing around it, from this point the view is very extensive & very peculiar on the right you see a large plain gradually rising towards the horizon & scattered over immense piles of rocks - some of these as the koenigstein & Lilienstein miles in circumference & rise perpendicular for 1200 feet. - On the left we look over a vast num-

Saxon Switzerland Sep 1827. -

one of these irregular rocky prominences, wh. stand as the skeletons of mountains from wh. all the softer parts have been washed away. - The prominence on wh. we stood is called the Bastay. - a Bridge of wood is built over some of these caverns wh. gave us access to a part of the Mountain wh. was formerly the resort of Thieves - & afterwards the place of refuge of the inhabitants in times of war. Eviden^t indications of this wild & wild once having been inhabited are still visible - such as flights of stairs cut out of the rock. The remains of walls by which the breaches of the natural bulwarks were closed &c. &c. Thohuck being too unwell to proceed went by a nearer way to place of rendezvous of the carriage & I proceeded with the guide for a hour or two thro the customary path way along the mountain. - Early in the evening we reach Schandau a small town up on the banks of the Elbe - just without the town very romantically situated is a bathing establishment & an excellent public house. Here we had a quiet lab. bath Sep. 2^d. we attended church in the morning & found it exceedingly well attended, the preacher who was perhaps fifty years old, preached on the goodness of God & wished to show that the misery in the world was no argument against that goodness as misfortune was often the way to happiness & because there was far more good than evil in human life - more health than sickness, more pleasant days

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than stormy ones, more nutritious than providious plants &c. I do not recollect a idea advanced which might not have been suggested before the advent of it, or where it has never been known. - We visited a very interesting mountain in the neighbourhood called the Kuhstall, after ascending by a very tiresome walk, you suddenly when near the top of the mountain, come to an opening wh. lead you in opposite & wh. is very abrupt so that at once a view of the valley & mountains lying beyond. - - On our return we passed to the opposite side of the Elbe & came down thro' Pirna, & Königstein. - Near the former place we visited a very extensive hospital & asylum for insane persons. The Physician kindly went over the establishment with us & showed us the means of amusement & cure they had devised for their patients, the latter are various bath establishments & chairs & beds wh. can be set in rapid rotatory motion, the quickness & duration of the motion being proportioned to the state of the patient. - Near ^{this} Königstein is the celebrated fortification built on the rock mentioned above, it is literally impregnable, it never has as I believe & I do suppose if properly defended never could be taken. It contains a well said to be 900 feet deep cut thro' the Rock - we reached Dresden again on the afternoon of Monday the third of Sep. -

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Sept^r 4. This morning we spent about an hour with Dr Neander - he is rather an old looking man for 35. He has much of the Jewish countenance, his manners are very peculiar & awkward, but exceedingly kind. The poor man has starved himself almost to death, he is now so weak & his nerves so much scattered that he is not allowed to walk out alone - There is perhaps something a constitutional weakness of nerves about him as his sisters are very peculiar, the one who is travelling with him came hurrying home the other day in a great fright, left some one she had murdered her brother ~~in~~ ^{in her absence} - Neander is beyond competition the first man in his department in Germany - & is a much distinguished for his piety, yet his opinions are peculiar & arbitrary - he believes in miracles & yet gives himself the greatest trouble to explain away the gift of tongues. I heard him at length endeavour to interpret the passage in acts, in accordance with the idea of a mere natural occurrence - but very unsatisfactory, he said that the various slaves there mentioned spoke almost all of them the same language - so poor & these the apostles might have learned in the ordinary way. - The naked words mentioned in the

Dresden Sept^{er} 1827. -

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Corinthians he explains of "extatic speaking" as Peter
says the Priest of Shalle "spoke with tongue".
I am told that Meander is a Sabellian & Patripassian
whether this be actually the case or not I am not pre-
pared to say. - It is pleasant to see that talent in
Germany at least in the learned professions has
fair scope - Meander's father ^{was} a few who trafficked in
old clothes, Twerton's was a Lamp Lighter, Tholuck,
a silver smith - I had the honour of dining twice
with Twerton who is a hale healthy looking man.
He belongs to the orthodox party & has the charac-
ter of being more variously learned than most of
his literary brethren, not only in the various branches
of Theology - but in Philology, and the natural sci-
ences, medicine law &c. &c. He seems to have the
principle that man to be properly cultivated sh^{ould}
submit his mind to the influence of all kinds
of knowledge. - & goes to the theatre from a sense of duty
to cultivate his taste, or Schönheitssinn - He has pub-
lished the 1st vol. of a system of Theol^y wh. as far as
it Philosop^y is concerned is like Schleiermacher - from
whom however he of course differs in many impor-
tant points. - He has got free from the chains of Pan-
theism the fragments of wh. hang around many of
the orthodox Professors of the present day. - He makes
the world however a living being, it is understood tho-

Dresden Sep^r 1827. —

luck correctly. — I had also the pleasure of meeting Professor of Ritter of Berlin who is more of a gentleman than most of the German Do^s in externalis. — He has lately published a system of Logik — a work against the Half-carolers & Pantheists — what his own opinion are I do not know — I suspect it is not easy from his books for a common man to discover — he says that even correct & deep thinker has always acknowledged that the human race had a general personality distinct from that of the several individuals — i.e. the personalität der Menschheit distinct from that der Menschen.

Sept 10 Left Dresden in the Post for Leipzig — where I remained three or four days — I had the pleasure of seeing much of Prof. Hahn whose kindness I have much reason to remember with gratitude. — I heard him lecture on the 15 chap. of 1st Corinthians — his manner was feeble, but what he said was clear & to the point. — Hermann I heard read in Hesiod — as his lecture was in Latin I could not so well understand him the substance of what he said I was however able to make out — his manner is very hesitating in fact which I am told he has as much over speaking German as Latin I called also on the Preacher Wolf & had about

Leipzig Sept 1827. —

an hour's conversation with him. — Dr Heinroth
who has written several works in favour of
orthodox Christianity is a small active farmi-
lier man — speaks well & bold on every subject.
His views are his own, & as he expresses his ideas
on Christian doctrines in Philosophical lan-
guage it is not always easy for the unini-
tiated to understand what he means. —

From Leipzig on the 14th in the evening &
reach Meissen on the morning of the 15th Sun-
day — after spending an hour or two in walking
about the town & particularly through the
Park I rode over to Jena — Jena lies in
a hollow surrounded by high & a abrupt hills
on one of these the Prussian Army was in-
camped when it was so totally defeated
by Napoleon in 1806. — the pass through which
he led his army & drew up his canon is
so steep & difficult that an unnum-
bered man finds it no easy task to make
his way. — In Jena I heard two miserable
cold anti-slavery sermons, the one deliv-
ered in the University church was by a young

Dena Sept. 1827. —

man who had not the least trace of any thing of a Christian character in his discourse - This service is intended for the students of whom I saw one present. — Another young man who was to chant the benediction at the altar at the close, came in & after speaking & laughing some minutes with his companion entered the vestry room & came out at attired for his business - which he went thro' with decent & though constrained formality - I have no where received so strong an impression of the total want of any spirit of religion as here in Dena. & I have been told that the students make a boast of it - that they have nothing of fanaticism among them - Fighting duels seems to be as common with them as ever a few weeks since a young man - the only son of a widow was killed - with regard to this point I have nothing to say from personal observation, I have been in Halle for 7 months without hearing a work said on any thing of the kind & yet one of the students lately said

Lena Sept 1827 -

to me that they occurred almost every day or two. Lena however has always been particularly famous in this respect. Here the method of fighting is more dangerous than in the other Universities, as thrusting is the fashion & not "slashing". In Goettingen also according to the statement of one of its blidest dwelling is still exceedingly common. The students are divided in innumerable Landsmannschaften, which are not merely formed for the different states, but for every neighbourhood of the same state. Those from the same district band together & have to maintain their own honor - if one be insulted accidentally touched in passing the other or the like he or some other of his company don't fight the offender or some one belonging to his clan & so it goes on often a half dozen such affairs in a week -

I had a letter from Dr. Holzkuh to the Prof. Baumgarten Cousin & from Gedenius & Dr. Hofmann. The former I found all the in the afternoon buried in his books not

Lena 18th September

having yet made his toilet which with a German Professor whose studying habitiments are rather peculiar, as is essential to his appearing in Public - this good & famous man - was during his studies without to the best of my observation over the encumbrance of a pair of pantaloons. As however he is one of the most learned theologians of his day - without receiving me so kindly I should not discourse on such particulars - He is now engaged in printing three works the one is a Dogmen-Geschichte, the other a Biblical Theology & the other I have forgotten - He was kind enough to introduce me to the Professor Schott - editor of the N.T. & - He is an old man & rather peculiar in his manners - with Dr Hofmann I dined on Monday evening I was very much pleased with him & his family - He is distinguished as an orientalist - he reads in Arabic, Syriac, Hebrew, Sanscrit &c. &c. - he is not yet apparently more than 2 or 3 & thirty - His Syriac Grammar which is just leaving

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will be by far the most full & extensive
yet published. - ~~the~~ ⁱⁿ Lassoa in the Library
I met an other of the Professors - a free open
spoken man - who kindly conducted me
around thro' the ~~the~~ well filled shelves &
pointed ^{out} to me some interesting m.s. In the
afternoon he conducted me to a neighbouring
hill, where at this season, an old fest is
still celebrated, it consists principally in shoot-
ing at a spread eagle, the arms of the Empire.
The collection of people was very great - several
of the Professors & their families - & many of
the ~~too~~ most respectable inhabitants mingled
with peasants & trades people of all kinds. As
far as I have had an opportunity of observing
the Germans, in such collections they have
appeared a most orderly set - an intolera-
ted man indeed I have rarely seen, in Europe
They seem to a bout in groups smoking their
pipes - a collect in the booths to drink beer
or a cup of coffee - The fondness for gaming which
they inherit from their ancestors seems to be uni-
versal. I have seen hundreds of tables spread

Leipzig 1827

out with refreshments - tobacco, or other articles, & not one ~~also~~ among them without some gambling apparatus - on such occasions nothing seems to be bought in the regular way - every thing thing is gambled for - yet all seems to be carried on a quietly & moderate way as if the parties were little interested in the result. -

On Tuesday the 18th I left Leuna early for Naumburg & Halle - The only person in the Post office was Dr Henke Privat-docent in Leuna, & son of the distinguished author of that name - He told that the students in Leuna were as far as possible from any of a religious character. We arrived in Halle about 4 o'clock in the afternoon - In Halle I remain until the 10th of Oct. During this I was employed principally in writing - it being necessary those persons with whom I was most acquainted were out of town & left me my time completely at my own disposal. - I supped one evening with Gesenius in company with Reisig, the

Mittenberg Oct. 1827. -

two Prof.^o Niemeyer - Prof.^o Meyer, Burcks - Fried-
lander - such loud talking & laughing would
seldom be heard among an equal number
of English literati. Reising is a complete Puer
such loud & indecent but apparently good
natured. —

On Wednesday evening Oct. 10th I left Hall
after a residence of seven months - probably
forever - a thought which makes me sad, how-
ever little interest the object may have in
itself which is seen for the last time - I
reached Mittenberg about six o'clock the
next morning. I first visited the Seminary,
which is an institution intended for the
more practical part of the preparation
of students of Theology for their office. This sem-
inary contains at present 25 students a
considerable portion of whom are consider-
ed really braves. The old Prof. Schleusner
whom I wished very much to see was not
in town. Prof. Neubauer I heard lecture
on the history of Jacob & Joseph. This ex-.

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rise was altogether practical & his remarks were marked with a spirit of genuine & devout piety. I have seldom heard an exercise of the kind in which this was more predominant. - after the lecture I had the pleasure of attending him in a walk around the town in company with the Prussian Ambassador in Rome, who also has the character of being a Christian the Chevalier Bunden - he is at least very zealous against the Rationalists. - we spent the evening with Dr. Wenckebach the conversation turning on the King's new literary, to which the clergy of Wittenberg are warmly opposed - more I believe from the source from which it comes than from its contents.

I visited in the course of the day the church in which Luther used to preach & in which he & Melanchthon lie buried. a simple iron or bronze plate marks the spot where these great men are awaiting the resurrection of the just. An original like copy of each hangs on the wall over their graves. These lifepieces which are in themselves

Wittenberg 1827 Oct. -
fine pictures are said to be remarkably
true. The church is also ornamented with
bronze figures of the Electors of Saxony of that
period. The art of casting in bronze seems
to have declined amazingly since the 16th cent.
for no modern specimens of the art which I
have seen bear any comparison with those
of an earlier date. - In walking down the
main street I was struck with the following
inscription on one of the houses. Hier wohnte
lebte & starb Melanchthon. Here Melan-
thon lived & taught & died. - The house
in which Luther lived was formerly a clois-
ter, & is now occupied by the Seminary. His
chamber however is left undisturbed as he
occupied it. The same stove, the same ta-
ble of solid oak & the same window chair
which three hundred years ago supported
the enormous weight of the bold Reformer.
The walls are covered with a thousand and
more of insignificant persons - distinguished
from the number however the cipher of

Berlin Oct. 1827. -

Peter the great preserved from a fate to which the others seem with little remorse to be resigned, by being covered by a vase of glass.

On Friday the 12th of Oct. I arrived in Berlin. I put up under in the Stadt Rone under the Linden. The first impression which Berlin makes on a stranger is very imposing - The streets are broad, the houses large & well built and the avenue lined with a fourfold row of tall trees is certainly the finest street I have yet seen in Europe. On Saturday the 13th I went out to see Holzschuhschule I found him wrapped up in his schlafrock and at work - his reception was extremely affectionate, we walked together about the town & through the Tiergarten, which is a great forest before the Brandenburger Gate - In the evening he took me to a prayer meeting at the house of Otto von Gerlach - here I met with a number of Christians the Landgerichtsrath, Fosche, Kammergerichtsrath Le Locq - the Count von der Recke, several

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military officers & others - The church had & ex-
pounded a passage of St. Prayed & sung by
a couple, hymns, the rest of evening was
spent in religious conversation. My heart
was & rejoiced at the prospect of having
such a place of religious communion ac-
ceptable every week -

On Sunday the 14th I went to the ~~as~~ Ichler
church, not knowing of any more evangelical
preacher, who had service in morning - The sermon was peculiar, the words
were biblical but of whole tenor so genera-
lly vague indefinite ideas that it
was impossible, for one to understand ex-
actly what he meant. His text was Then
shall love the Lord thy God with all thy
heart & this is the first & greater command-
ment. This he remarked was the highest end
of our existence to come to this full love
of the Supreme Being - that this end
only be attained thro' Jesus Christ - when
he called the source of all truth, & the

Berlin Oct 1827.

truth itself. The difference between this law as presented in the O.T. & as it stands in the New, was this, that in the O.T. it was part of a law, a coercive external command, in the New, it is the spontaneous result of a renovated nature - it is no longer a law - but the voluntary bent of the heart, & to bring about this spontaneous tendency of the soul to God, is the great work of Christ - this is what I took to be drift of his discourse - In the afternoon I went with Tholuck to see the good patriarchal Baron Rodewitz - who has so long & actively been engaged in the service of the Reconciler - in the evening I attended a religious meeting at the Baron's & heard a very warm pious sermon from the Prussian Bishop Andau, who was in a few days to sail for America - here was a large circle of religious friends, mostly the same whom I had seen the evening before - among others a very interesting son an

Bethlein Oct 1827

present Rector - I University Professor Holt
weg -

The following week was spent in looking
for a room, moving & getting fixed for
the winter. - Saturday evening the 20th I at-
tended the same meeting as the week be-
fore - Holbeck had left town a day or two
before for Halle - the services were conducted
by a young Candidate of Theology. -
On Sunday I heard Marheineke, a warm
advocate of Hegel's Philosophy - his sermon
was dry & general - in the afternoon in
the same church I heard an evangelical
discourse from the junior Pastor, delivered
with a great deal of animation & feeling.
On the 23rd Neander began his lectures
to a crowded audience on the Epistles to
the Corinthians - his manner is clear & sim-
ple & the world but compact of his his-
torical knowledge enables him to bring many
very interesting & striking illustrations of the

Berlin Oct 1827

Perhaps he wishes to explain. —

December 16 I have no record writing in my
boring journal for over my dear Sarah
for some time past because I have been much
engaged & particularly have had much writing
to do - since my last date I have at
the end of last lecture of Meander, I per-
formed my annual service of September 8th
Mr. Horatio Peirce came early last month
to reside in the same house with me, who
I have found very agreeable, he gave me
some time since a very interesting account
of the religious exercises of Dr. George T. T.
if I recollect correctly on his deathbed he
had been some years pious - a state to
which he was after a long season ofough-
tfulness suddenly brought - awaking at
one of his friends expressing it, one sleeping
without well knowing how or why in peace
with God. The next eve of being married
when taken ill - as she approached the poor

Berlin Decem. 1824

In her dissolution her faith became more & more triumphant - so that she was the astonishment & admiration of all who saw or heard her - her physician & friends ran t of l. Gospels & of its effects to look her in silent wonder - her poor Father whose name is famed thro' the civilised world was often seen kneeling half an hour together in prayer by her bed side - God grant that we & others by this event may be brought to the knowledge of l. truth as it is in Jesus.

The death of l. Baudr de Stael who was one of l. leading men among the non protestants of France, is an event & human speaking deeply to be regretted. His last hours were also such as to witness the power of l. Gospel & leave the most pleasant impression on l. minds of his dear dying friends. He had entered into his

Berlin Decem 1830

I have heard several evangelical preachers since coming to Berlin particularly Steaps & des Rois - the former is a court preacher & much of an orator, the latter remarkably simple & faithful. The French Protestant church here once so flourishing is now very much down. There are nominally 5000 persons belonging to it. Several congregations & they have funds to the amount of \$500,000 - but the congregation on a sabbath does not generally exceed 20 or 30 persons, when it did on occasion of Mr. Morozoff's preaching there were about 50 hearers beside the children, which belong to their schools.

I drank tea & other evening with the Lieutenant Lenfant the Rector of the University Prof. Hollweg who is a very interesting man, apparently about 35 gave us an account of the criminal legislation wh. has recently occurred in Prussia

Berlin Decem^r 1827. 88.

mania - it was occasioned by the following
circumstances - a young officer of the Guards
who was for some time in service in Ber-
lin was brought to the knowledge of the
truth. He resigned his commission in the
Army & retired to his estate in Pomer-
ania where he found the clergy & the people
alike sunk in the deepest state of
cold indifference to vital religion. He
began his exertions first in his own family
to produce a better state of things &
had helped his effort - his brother who
had before lived at variance were re-
conciled to each other in being con-
vinced to God - his father also was brought
to acknowledge the power & grace of God
The & his brother's now began a joint labor
of prayer & on their estates of religious
instruction & worship - the clergy of course
opposed such a course violently & a
 appeal to the government - but the Gov-

Berlin Decem 1805.

of God produced a most powerful &
host multitudes were awakened - in
the houses belonging to these gentiles
no persons regarded as truly pious
are in the habit of meeting to worship
God. The government issued an order
to the military to disperse all such
assemblies but the Colonel refused &
appealed to the military commander
of the Province the Crown Prince, who for-
bade any such step being taken. - A com-
mission was now appointed examine
into the nature of these religious exer-
cises - members of this commission with
the exception of Prof^r Hembner of Witten-
berg Rationalists & their report was unfa-
vorable - but Hembner made such a re-
presentation to the king that all perse-
cution from the side of those in authority
has been prevented. - This is not the first
instance of wh. I have heard in wh. the King &

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A member of his family have observed
the truth & virtue against the oppression
of the civil & ecclesiastical authorities.
Unfortunately, as every thing man has
any thing to do with is more or less
contaminated, the writings of two fa-
mous mystical writers Dichtel & Jacob
Boehme fell into the hands of two of
these young noblemen & gave them
completely a mystical cast - they ha-
cease all their efforts to do good, con-
tinue their former active course & place
all religion in the mystical union
with God & contemplation in private.

This morning I attended worship
at the Duke of Cumberland's. His Chap-
lain appears to be an amiable young
man of the high church or orthodox order
but a very cold uninteresting preacher.
The celebrated convert from the Roman
Church Garner preached today for the first
time in Berlin.

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24. This morning I went with Mr Focke to the Erziehungsanstalt under the care of J. von Kopf. In this establishment are about 50 boys & of age of 7 to 14, all of whom have been convicted already of some crime. They are placed here for reformation & education. The institution has been in operation about three yrs, in wh. time 80 pupils have reg'd disciplined, of 27 of whom the directors have the most favourable accounts. This was an occasion, which assembled the friends & guardians of the establishment - after the children had sung a 2nd hymn - they were examined by 1st teacher, respecting 1st object of l. observance of Christmas, & then more generally on l. history of ouraviour - giving all the leading prophecies respecting & t in P. O.T. & then showing l. fulfillment in l. Jesus of Nazareth. Since I have been in Europe I have witnessed no scenes

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with such pure & decided pleasure. after this service I. whole company adjourned to a large hall where was a table spread out with presents & ornaments according to the invariable custom at this season with pyramids covered with burning canals. -

29 The day before I. one I just mentioned I attended for I. first time the Lord sup-
per in the Lutheran Church. This was
by the pastor Lisco. We went at 7 o'clock
in the morning - I. communicants pro-
ceeded into I. confessional - where after
a very fulling adarep. The pastor repeat-
ed a general confession of sins. & called
upon those present to say whether they
confessed themselves sinners in I. sight of
God - trusted in Jesus Christ, for pardon &
had I. purpose of leading a holy life - on
receiving an affirmative answer he pro-
nounced I. usual form of absolution

Berlin Decem' 1827.

We then returned into the church & the Sacra-
ment was administered in the usual way. -
I have recently been more than ever, I think
affected by a sense of the undescribable excell-
ence of our adorable Savior, his charac-
ter has appeared to me in a spirit, &
beauty which my blind eyes have been
long in discovering. Oh, that I \mathcal{P} see more
of this loveliness every day & I live & be-
come transformed into his image. -

25. This day consecrated by so large a por-
tion of Christendom to the celebration of the
birth, of the Son of God - I heard Mr. Disco
preach a pious evangelical sermon on
the blessings we derive from the coming of Christ.

26. In the afternoon of this day I went with
Emory to Charlottenberg, to the celebration
of the Christmas Festival in the school
of Mr. Cauer.

27. I took coffee this afternoon with Lent.

Berlin Decem^r. 1827.

v. Lenfft. he gave us a very interesting account of a revival of relig. in a village in Silesia, produced in t. following simple way. A young man a miller, came to Berlin, f. employment & was directed by t. providence of God to a pious man in whose family he lived some time & assisted in his business. On his return, he related to his father, t. man with whom he had lived, used to read & pray in his family. Father said t. Father das werden wir auch machen - he accordingly began this course. t. neighbour's one & another came in from time to time to hear t. P. Some mocked others prayed. t. result as Lect. v. Lenfft witnessed was that about thirty persons of all ages in this village were converted to t. Lord & were living in the faith & love of t. Godhead - from this village this church had begun to spread itself to others

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in l. neighbourhood. In l. evening we all l. usual circle of xⁿ friends assembled at Mr Forké's to meet Tholuck who had just arrived. It was a great pleasure to meet l. dear man once more after so long a separation - l. evening was spent mostly in religious conversation. Returning home I walked with Ludwig von Gerlach, a man who has inspired me more love & respect than almost any other whom I have seen here. - He took this opportunity of speaking to me very seriously respecting my political principles - not so much in l. political as l. xⁿ aspect - & I was surprised to find how much that was unchristian mingled in all my feelings on this subject. - With this dear man I cannot agree in his opinions, yet I felt that he was more a free-man (with all his strong ideas of l. divine right of kings) in his heart than

"This night thirty years ago I was born. -

Berlin Decem^r 1827. -

Thirty years of love & mercy - Thirty years of sin - Thirty years and nothing done. - Oh my God from my soul, I pray thee, grant me thy holy Spirit, that if permitted yet to live it may be to more purpose. That my time may be better improved - in working out my own salvation & the salvation of my fellow men. - Bef. oh God my dear precious mother - who thirty years ago first rejoiced over me - that thou hast so long spared her to me I thank & bless thee - still spare oh Lord & grant that every succeeding day she may be more & more filled with thy H. Spirit & more richly crown with thy tender mercies. -

28. To day I dined with Thobuck at Mr. Focke's. They both made me a present of a Devotional Book, on the occasion of my birth-day. The Lord bless these dear friends - for being the means of quickening

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one in the life of godliness. To love the Saviour is of all bands is the surest & the strongest. — Tholuck drank tea with me this evening — with Mr. Monod. — In answer to a question of the latter he spoke very much in favour of always reading with pen in his hand — he said, that for the period of two months in the year 1820 he recorded every important idea wh. occurred to his own mind — every thing interesting he heard in conversation — or in his reading — The records of these two months he finds still valuable.

Tholuck told me he went to see Reisig to ask him about an accent, 'Ah! das ist wasser an meine Mühl' — cried Reisig — Tholuck told him 'J. Buttman said I accented 'o' be on 'P. he. muth. 'pennet! gar kein Gedanke — er sollte nicht über y' o stoss' s inchein, er weiss gar nicht' — such are Philologists. —

Prof. Baumhauer in his lecture to us said — that

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It was probable that milky-way was not stars
actually to meet together but in exception to
due to projection. As to the distance of the fix-
ed stars, he said it was only the minimum of the
distance if we ascertain. In the nearest was
at least 4 billion miles from us - how much
further cannot be ascertained. He tells us
he has 5 lectures to give on the astronomical
part of his course - & 24 on the Telluric portion
of earth - ocean - air - geography of plants &
animals - & on races of men. —

This evening heard Sholich lecture at Otto von
Gerlach's. This was the most Christian heart & soul
exhortation I have heard for a long time, he spoke
principally on the words Quench not the Spirit. —

Ott von ^{G.} mentioned to me that he heard that Huf
was about to publish an Einleitung ins alte Test.
a young man from Wittenberg applied for a portion
of sum collected at the evening meetings for the poor
in that place. he said the suffering was so great &
that one family w^o say of another. They have a bed
yet by & not apply for a relief so long as so much
by & sell 1. first! —

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80. Sunday this morning heard Steaups, preach a new
years sermon - a & usual evangelical but his man-
ner too violent - Lent. Schafft walked home with one
of the most brotherly christians I have seen here -
The Prince William P. kings second son, with an income
of 36,000 Thls - wh. is very small & his expenses. gives
6,000 to P. poor - he is remarkably correct in his conduct.
He wished some years ago very much to marry a young
Princess to whom his Father objected as not worth enough
& a kings son - the matter was committed to P. faculty of
law & in P. universities, but P. King decided positively
at last in P. neg. & poor Prince W. had to give up the
lady - this is hard - — Berlin deserves P. name wh.
pencell Christ^{no} have given it La Ville de St. Jean -
of the propriety of this name I had a proof this even-
ing at the Lady Schönbergs in the affectionate
manner in wh. P. & w^o here act towards each other
& towards strangers whom by regard as such - The
two adjutants of the Crown Prince & his wives were
there - 1 Major von Röder (one of these gentlemen)
is fondling even in his manners - kip one said to
1. Count Gräber his brother officer who was
haping him, which request was complied with
without hesitation & without remark - These

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is something delightful in the exhibition of
gospel in these military men - such a want
& openness of feeling - such an entire want of
stiffness or presumption - the whole com-
pany seemed as if they were of one heart
The Graf Schepin was another of these Christian
officers - Gothen preached or lectured in
his usual extempore manner on 1. 13th chapt.
of mark - managed things wh. he said were stir-
ring - are you said speaking of x^t coming - so
ready I. you I see t. world destroyed as calmly
as a child, looks at his falling house of cards -
He spoke much of duty of watchfulness - t. Apos-
tles tho' b. seen so much of glory - x^t often re-
ferred to t. duty - let us not think t. we are so fa-
vorably situated t. we are in no danger of falling
The peculiar prominence of t. Savious in t. preach-
ing & prayers - t. Germans - is very marked by Gothen
I have heard him pray several times exclusively
from t. Savious, never addressing God - as such -
not praying in t. name but simply to t. - The
manner of address too is such as would ap-

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Dear very strange in English. - as I, der kleinest kind -
I was told this evening by Judge Focke that in all
the great revivals of religion wh. have occurred in
Germany of late - I. same bodily exercises wh. excited
so much attention in S. South & west of our country -
curred to a greater or less degree - In Pomeranian case
wh. were called demoniac possessions very frequently
occurred. A young ^{woman} particularly was mentioned as of-
ten thrown in I. greatest bodily agitation rolling over
& over - and after this her mind thrown into a
state resembling I. heathen or ancient estates, in
wh. she w^d prophecy (in what sense this word was used
I do not know.) - She appeared to be, as I were
only transient seasons - atme humble X^m - She ad-
dressed a young officer who came to a religious
meeting to ridicule it - it is for you I must so
suffer - it is you I. deny I. existence of I. did &
I must be prepared to show you his power - The
young man retired - & she then exclaimed, he is
gone - but he gone to pray - so now he is on his
knees in his chamber - & - This young man is
now a Christian & these extraordinary ap-
pearances whatever may have been I must be soon
accused to appear. It is certainly remarkable

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1. on both sides of l. Atlantic seasons of religious excitement &^o be attended by such similar outward appearances - whether l. people under such influence, ^{in our country} said l. by saw visions or not I do not know - I was l. case here - Is it any thing like L. v. l. N. S. ? I suppose it was to cases of l. kind l. Tholuck referred l. other evening when speaking on l. pass age French not l. Spirit - he said, we ^o be careful not off hand to condemn as Bomanicism every thing of an extraordinary character, wh. attended unusual outpourings l. spirit. -

2. Spent this evening in company with Tholuck & others at Meander's - Meander had just been reading a review of Bishop Hobart's sermons in l. xth observer - he was much surprised to find such high church principles in America, wh. he thought & little accordant with l. spirit of freedom - he said he was ganz katholisch - Tholuck remarked it was singular l. from Eng land three words ^o at this period make l. way to l. continent all tending to promote l. catholic cause - Lengard's Hist^r already translated in to German French & Italian - Dallas' History

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of the Sermons also translated - & Cobbet's ¹ his
"A. Reformation in England" this last part
mainly as translated by Catholics, is a mat-
ter of unwillen to the Protestants here. - Mean-
der told he thought Hug's introduction to L. N. T.
althis' L. best was in its historical part very im-
perfect. Dr. Rheinwald mentioned L. in L. course in
coming year as "Intro" to L. N. T. was expected either
in Schott in Lina, or Fechitz in O'Dreolau I did not
hear which - The accommodations theory Meander
said had been given up - by all Rationalists of any
consequence. This led to a conversation on L. doctrine
of Inspiration - Meander was disposed to recog-
nise L. infallibility - L. Apostles in all doctri-
nal points, but, in L. manner ^{not} leaving them-
thus it was certain L. & t. is God - but all Paul's
arguments in support - L. doctrine & L. O. T. are
not of force - as in L. 1st chap. of L. Heb. - To this
succended a long discussion on L. doctrine of Pre-
destination - all were opposed to it - Calvin Me-
ander said makes God L. another of sin - & this
he considered L. dangerous tendency of L. doctrine -
Those he admitted who reprobated L. cause of a
sinners rejection L. God self as living in himself a-

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voiced. dangerous practical tendency. & doctrine. He acknowledge freely. that it is entirely - grace, from an. brought to believe & to salvation, but it ~~lays~~ lies with every man either to accept or reject this grace. This he considered as involved of idea of man's efficiency & freedom - selfskepticism. Tholuck remarked that two extremes were Pelagianism & making God the author of sin - that truth lies in the midst. To this I believe all freely admitted, predestinarians & anti predestinarians. Meander maintained that it was clearly to be inferred from S. L. that those who ~~had~~ no offer of P. Gospel in the world ^{w^o} have it in the world to come - this follows necessarily he said out of the principles contained in the Bible - as to others nothing ^{can} be distinctly affirmed - he thought that the passage & wh. our Savior says - that sin against the H. G. shall not be forgiven either in the world or in the world to come implied that other sins might be forgiven or that sin was might be brought to faith & & after death. In both these points Tholuck concurred. -

On coming away he shook me very affectionately by the hand & said to Tholuck tell our friend George P. tho' we disagree with him, we belong to the

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Some Lord & are one in heart. -

Read at evening prayer with Monod & goth Bo.
I close another year - of sins & mercies. - the next.

To Jesus Christ God over all & blessed forever
may my life be consecrated. - His kingdom
come - his will be done. Amen. Charles Hodge.

Jan^r 1st I read in an American paper that
in 1820 Massachusetts had 72 inhab^t to the square
mile. Prussia according to a late census 94.
Austria 105. G. Britain 141. - France 146.
Ireland 203. Netherlands 206. - Mr. Robinson
arrived from Halle this morning & spent great
part of the day with me he brought a series of
N. Y. Observer - wh. gave me occupation for the
evening - Thus began the year -

Jan^r 2 Humboldt in his lecture having previously
described 9 cloudy-like bodies wh. exist at distant
parts of the Heavens - came to speak of our system - to wh.
belong 11 planets - 18 moons - & 8 comets - Saturn is 10
times the distance of earth & sun - Uranus 19 - yet
it must be a space 200 times greater than the diameter
of our system between it & nearest fixed star. -

Spent this evening at Prof. Peacock's Hollweg's Rec

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tor of l. University with Tholuck. Prof. Gerlach & Dr. Tholuck asked wh. was l. better way - working among heathens & Christians sunk in error as l. cast on them to preach publicly against l. reigning doctrines - to come out as reprobates & form a sect distinct & l. corrupt ch. where such exists - or to confine l. attention alone to l. heart - & let all erroneous abuses be to be cast away by those who hearts are change? Prof. Hollweg was v. s. latter. Tholuck & l. former or seemed at least inclined more to it - it seemed to me l. neither pointed out l. exact course - the truth & all l. truth to be preach as by Paul with his wisdom & faith fulness - & each truth in proportion to its importance - regeneration & atonement above all - the men of our age are too feeble to speak to softy to l. people - by are not like l. prophets & apostles

The Christians here accompanied to think l. it is against l. ch. & l. gospel for women to be authors? -

J. H. von Humboldt lectured to day upon l. comparative density of l. sun planets &c. The sun 1.22 to

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ster - Mercury 22. Earth 5. - mass $3 \frac{3}{10}$. - Jupiter
1. Lat. 400 or $\frac{1}{2}$. Sun from its dimensions 500
times as much matter as all 1. other bodies of
1. system together. Jupiter & Saturn 20, to 1. in
comparison to all 1. other planets together - our
moon less dense than the earth - but some of
Jupiter's particular 1. 400 times denser than 1. mi
plane. Most of 1. external planets have zones.

This evening went with Mr. Robinson to Otto von
Gerlach's, a discourse from Lindendorff was read. -

Sun⁷ & Heard Disc. preach 1. few words I have
heard from him. - remained at home 1. afternoon
& read "Hobbes", article in Neander's "Ken."
Monday I called with Dr. R. on Neander - found
1. dear little man in a very talkative humor - he
is very inquisitive about 1. M. P. & seems afraid
of 1. increase of 1. catholics among us. -

Wednesday 9th Bismarck, after stating 1. comparative
inclination of the axis of 1. various planets to 1. plane
of 1. course, proceeded to enquire whether 1. astronomy
"is" not any satisfactory account for 1. appearance of
1. tropical remains found in 1. northern parts of our
globe, some attribute this to 1. fact 1. sun gives out
more heat at one time & at another; but this
cannot not constant enough. Others say 1. inclina-

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tion of our axis has changed the place has changed.
The change is periodical, $1\frac{1}{2}$ deg. in 60,000 years! unless the change was affected by some violent external force, this is too inconsiderable to produce any effect. Besides, if the axis stood at 90 deg. it w^d only produce a tropical heat during one season of the year, which would be succeeded by the most extreme cold. & if the ecliptic & equator coincided it w^d produce a uniform temperature for the whole year equal to the mean temperature at any particular place - on this supposition plants would grow as far north as the Southern parts of France but not higher. This phenomenon must be explained on other principles.

On the Atmosphere of the Planets - our atmosphere limited & extends upwards from 30 to 40 miles - the sun as none or very little air - the position of venus when such as to be viewed thro' this atmos. did it exists, appears to be precisely the same with the sun. calculation agrees it - unless there be an atmosphere round the sun & aphelion & actual position round the sun & aphelion & the sun it w^d not correspond of venus when viewed thro' it w^d not correspond. The planets of Jupiter appear to have very little atmosphere.

The mountains of the moon much higher in proportion than those of the earth - as 1 to 4.

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He then spoke of the laws of motion of the heavenly bodies in general & mentioned the three great laws discovered by Kepler.

Thursday 10. Drank tea this eve^r with Hengstenberg, he remarked, Gedenius scarcely in any one point different in his views of L. O. T. & De Wette. he has only carried further out what De Wette had said in fewer words. Taken he thinks on the testimony of Fleischer was a man & did not defend the authenticity of the various parts of L. O. T. because he was a Catholic. This led to a conversation on L. O. T.'s view of the original state of man - Hengstenberg maintained that our first parents were in many respects children, & had indeed the age of God but undeveloped - & we were not subjected to this b. light in wh. we are present in L. O. T. & especially Adam being our pre- presentation. This led to a long conversation on the point of representation. Hengstenberg said he was willing to admit that as a fact if it was taught in L. O. T. but it though it was not, or at least not clearly - & if it were, it left us just as we were without it - as it is impossible to conceive how we are made in

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ness in this way. He admits he reads largely on original sin - not as an evil or sickness, but as a sin - but how to reconcile it with the f. attributes of God, he can not answer - this is to mystery & fact he admits. -

Saturday 12th The Baron Neumann & having finished his comparative astronomy began to speak of the several bodies of our system, sun, planets, comets, & satellites. Today of 1. sun. The following are detached facts. - Sun 845 times the bulk of all f. bodies in system. The shots on his surface first particular by Marriat 1610 (I think) these gave f. idea of observing whether 1. sun revolves on its own axis - its revolution accomplished in 25 days. These shots preceded by great evolutions of light - they appear periodically for a course of 23 more to be seen & then they are frequent. - The body of 1. sun such f. light must come from a gaseous body - & not from a solid or water-fluid - The sun emits three kinds of rays a, those wh. produce heat & without light, b. wh. have a magnetic & chemical influence c. light. - the violet rays cold the red the warmest, f. violet have very peculiar chemical properties - chlorine & water? when exposed to their influence immediately explodes - The light

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11,000,000 times as strong as that of the full moon. The sun has two motions, 1. one resulting from the attraction of all the bodies in the system, wh. causes a motion of 60 miles (Gorman in geograph.?) The second is very uncertain, it is his translation of motion of our whole system, it moves us of 1. fixed stars. This a point very difficult to ascertain.—

Sunday 13th Heard this morning. There were preach a very plain excellent sermon in the Dome, on the Baron Sig. Frey. — In the evening attended the meeting at Dr. von Schönberg's. The company much the same as before. Gopner lectured on the 12th chapter of acts — his sermon to on the efficacy of Prayer — & influence of afflictions to drive us to pray was very excellent. — His sermon Charlotte peculiarities are striking — In both his prayers his address from beginning to end solely to St. Saviour — & as 1. last verse 1st. hymn wh. was sung spoke of 1. Hand of St. Saviour leading his People — he addressed this Hand for some time. O du liebe hand othen deu' hand wh. was nailed on the cross for us &c. This man thirty his experience — his sufferings make him an interesting man — Ludwig von Gerlach came

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home with me & remained until 2 o'clock.!! - as usual we got into a religious-political debate for Politics with him rest on religion. The result of our conversation was for me very interesting, as I have clearer views of his ideas of foundations of government. He had previously spoken of 1. an Hereditary of Kings as analogous in its basis to that of Fathers. But to night he made it rest solely & mainly on the right of property. He said, we have only to think, of a man with considerable property - servants tenants &c. whose property is constantly increasing - until he comes a prince. 200 years ^{ago} 1. king of Prussia, as Elector of Nuremberg was not so rich, as an English Lord but by marriages by gifts, by purchases, by conquest, his property has increased to its present size - he & all kings are ground-owners all others are tenants under him - but their rights & such &c. sacred as his - & his rights may (as has occurred in England particularly) continually decrease - he & his tenants may from time to circumstances require make new contracts, if 1. king disregards the rights of the tenants to a certain degree, they have a right to exclude

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him I call ! next him, from whom by way of
rec'd a promise of observing their rights - as for
~~about~~ example when James the 1st was excluded
& the Orange family succeeded it, was when the
condition that he & his successors should re-
main Protestant. - The king & therefore is not
an officer he is a Proprietor - & it is in states as
with individuals property may be increased
in an unjust as well as just manner - but
as in the case of an individual, the title of master
by this' hand at first becomes sanctified by
time by contracts &c so it is with kings. - All
this he forced me to admit & I found I was com-
pletely foiled in the argument. My point was
this - having obtained the conception that the king's
authority was founded on property & not on a
parental relation, wh. is entirely a different
thing - I put him first to historically proving
that kings were the real proprietors of all the
ground in their respective kingdoms, here my
great inferiority in historical & legal knowledge
put me to great disadvantage. I therefor
asked on what rested, the right of property
itself - what was its moral ground - & the answer

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ed God's command - but conceded 1. 1 ultimate
ground was expediency in its best sense -
a tendency to promote the good of society, of
man - Then when this right interfered with
this object - it was invalidated - ceased to ex-
ist - This principle be recognised - & it is
recognised in every community - when the
private ^{right of} property of an individual comes ba-
dly in conflict with this object - his right
is sacrificed - as by us in cutting new roads &c
Having fixed this principle - we agreed that
admitting this the right of property in kings -
it could be invalidated justly - on the same
grounds on wh^t private right of property may
be invalidated. To far we are agreed. Now it is
is for me to prove 1. 1 incommensurability
of property in the hands of king, as proprietor
of whole countries - is inconsistent with the well
being of society or best interests of man - I think
I see my way clear now - but as it was al-
ready 2 o'clock. The debate was adjourned
over until another opportunity - You is a
noble fellow! when the enjoyment of his right
of property is inconsistent with the enjoy- -

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with the enjoyment of my right of property
one or the other must yield - but as in the
case of ^{when} disappearance, right of property in one
interferes with that of the other - there is no doubt
who must yield - ~~but~~ ^{a fortiori} when the
right of property of one, interferes or endan-
gers not merely the right of property of mil-
lions but their moral & religious improve-
ment, their best interests in this world &
their hopes (more or less) in the next - the case
is clear enough - what is to be done. -

Wednesday 16th B. Humboldt began speaking of the
Planets & first of the two Mercury & Venus between us
& the Sun. Mercury exceedingly difficult to see as he
only exceeds 29 degrees from the Sun. There must be
two conjunctions of these inner planets one when
they come between us & the Sun & when the Sun is between us
& them. - The diameter of over 58 mil. makes distance & the Sun
8 million mil. miles - his course very eccentric - his moun-
tains very high - it is doubtful if he have any atmosphere
in 1835 will occur to intercepting events conjunction
of Mercury & the reappearance of the comet of Walle
comes running & racing - an amazing quantity of light
the mountains are in chains & very high some estima-
tions make them 7 miles (mil.?) She has no moon

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as has often been asserted - the time of revolution 23 hours some min. - her Phases have been of l. great est importance in Astronomy - first observed in 1610 year signalized by l. discovery of Jupiter's moon Icarium's ring &c - The transits Venus has been ob- served with l. greatest care & turned to import ant account - as settling l. earth's distance from l. Sun. - Of l. earth he first considered, its form & stated l. various efforts made to ascertain it. & results - If l. earth revolved 17 times faster than it does nothing would fall at l. equator & many substances would fly out w. l. surface. - Bodies dropped from a height of 280 feet to l. ground are left 5 inches to eastward. - In consequence of l. figure of l. earth l. obliquity of l. ecliptic constantly becomg. less -

This evening I drank tea with the Major von Rader his two Brothers & several other friends were there. The major a very affectionate free & easy man - his heart seems always full of kind feelings - the talk of l. Savoian as one talks of a friend - the difference between l. free german manifested in feeling & our reserve is very striking - Rader had three brothers killed in the last war & he himself was shot through the side of his head wh. has destroyed l. hearing of the ear & l. sight of one eye, without disfiguring him in the least. - Oester

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day the Thermometer was 14 Reaumur - to day about the same perhaps a degree lower - i.e. about one deg. above Zero of Fahrenheit. -

Friday Jan⁷ 18 The Thermometer still about zero. The evening the Lieutenant von Schaff drank tea with me. He read some letters wh. he has received from a friend lately. one from an Officer. whom he described as a rough & imperfectly educated man who having been brought to a knowledge of the Services in Berlin - now is working with great effect in the place where he is stationed. All was dead here before - but at present & several of his brother officers have converted - many of the citizens come to him to talk about their souls & children flock to him for tracts & religious books. - Ernsts sick brother said Schaff - Lent. S. also related f. six or seven of his personal friends had been awaked from their indifference first from Schleimacher. - Monod related a conversation he had this afternoon with Mr. Audillon one of Councillors of State, he spoke very severely against devotional meetings & thought f. all religious meetings out of the church be forbidden even

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His reason was, by c^d talk of politics! - Happily for Prussia the King has much more liberal & Christian views & many of his ministers, h^{lf} speaking, of this King praise his economy very much. He is far from spending his income, & is constantly laying up money, altho' he gives liberally when ever called upon. He allows his unmarried sons 36,000 his married 80,000 & the crown Prince 120,000 Thalers. -

Saturday Jan⁷ 19. Baron Humboldt began by remarking that the procession of equinoxes - had been the foundation of some historical calculations of importance. Thus the Lodice found in Egypt &c. has the sign of Leo at the commencement, has been said to be 2,400 yrs older t^l the Christian era, but in another found in the same place Virgo stands first. This w^d suppose a difference in the age of these monuments of 2,000 yrs. - The fact is that they are not older than the times of Nero or Tiberius as the inscriptions on the temples to wh. belong prove. Moon diameter about 460 mil. miles - 1 surface presented to us not so large as Prussia, her c^d 2,430,000 times less than that of the sun. - The as^h colour of t^l part not illuminated by the sun, comes from the reflexion from the earth - the light & heat

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wh. appear at the times in this part, were long regarded as volcanoes - but they are rocky prominences wh. receive at certain times, more light than others according to the position of l. earth - i. when l. center of Africa or Asia throws its light on l. moon she receives more than l. east of America - performs this office, in l. latter case a french astronomer says l. moon looks green! - The account though l. moon was a mirror wh. reflected the surface of l. earth, & hence they explained her spots - these are plains, her mountains are measured by their shadow one of .. highest is 3,500 toises, another 4,500, this an enormous height compared with her diameter - no rivers have been discovered - B. H. said that astronomers were better acquainted with the topography of the moon than of l. earth - depth is not well.

Sunday I heard this morning a very indifferent sermon from the Protestant Neander (not l. Prof.). In the evening I was at Neander's, he is very much interested in l. state of l. church in America, & wishes very much l. l. church's state could be separated here. - on this subject they was much conversation this evening as his liberal views are not shared by all his friends here. -

Wednesday 23^d from last's lecture to day left after a long walk - He said a very old vicar of course he

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seen in 1. Moon. - A German astronomer maintained he could see green fields, turnpike roads, men walking in temple there, temples &c &c. - nothing so ^{as} taller than 1800 ft high can be really measured, other objects down to 400 or 500 may by comparison be conjectured, whether objects of this height be works of nature or art it is impossible to determine. The cities said to be seen, if they were such would be 18 times as large than London. - The atmosphere of 1. Moon can not be accurately ascertained. What have been taken for whorls this 1. Moon are deep crater. Mars diameter 136 mil. miles he has 4 phases is much flattened, has two kinds of spots, one moveable, the other not. The four next planets between Mars & Jupiter, Vesta, Juno, Pallas, Ceres, are very small, all together not larger than our Moon. - Their orbits very eccentric.

Thursday 24th. This afternoon I attended a meeting of the Royal academy of Sciences. Schleicher read a short paper, on being being author, W. Humboldt, on the analogies of languages & a translation of a mythological eastern poem & the astronomer Encke an account of his progress in forming certain astronomical tables. - It was strange to see the old Duke of Coubert-

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land - & Brown Prince & several other members
of royal family at such a meeting. -

Saturday 26th Humboldt. - Jupiter is greater than earth
his substance has very little density. There are
remarkable streaks visible on his surface wh.
have been ascribed to his atmosphere but this is
sorrt. - Revolves in 10 hours some min. - His moon
discovered in 1609 & in 1610 observed Galilee. They
are all greater than ours.

Saturn little more than 9 times as large as earth -
revolves in 10 hours - is flattened, has
streaks, 7 moons, & very small not so large as
vesta. They follow the general lage of all present
ing constantly the same side to the main planet.
This was discovered by Wiggins - 1696, two concentric
rings, a star said to have been seen be-
tween the planet & the sun, wh. w^o move. The depen-
tion between were complete, It has been said
that this ring does not revolve, but this is improba-
ble. -

Herschel at times the size of the earth, has 6 moons
& has apparently the wonderful peculiarity that
he revolves from North to South. ! - -

Comets very anciently remarked, their orbits
very eccentric. The largest of 1811 its tail 22 mil-
lions of miles. - one has been observed with 6 tails.

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These tails are always directed from the Sun, except in one instance, in wh. a comet with two had one towards & the other from the Sun. This fact destroys all P. theories for accounting for the phenomenon. Comets like of ame, transparent, stars have been seen thro' their very centre. They give out reflected light. Only 400 known - 180 observed with accuracy. Calculations founded on probability - would make their probable number 300,000. -

Wednesday 30th Humboldt's lecture was still occupied with P. comets. - only those wh. pass between us & the Sun & those wh. pass as far off as the smaller planets can be seen by us. - The return of a few have been alone factisch proved - P. of Halle, P. of Enke & a third - of substance. P. comets are so thin if one were to come in contact with the P. earth the consequences would probably not be very disastrous - nearest P. any have approached us is 6 moon's-distances - one has passed among P. moons of Jupiter without disturbing them. That of Enke has returned 5 times, it can not come near P. earth - The 3^d mentioned may come in contact with us as it crosses the path of P. earth - many millions of chances against the meeting - of P. out-

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of Halle I only one whose return has been proved
it is expected in 1835. - Humboldt dilated on
de la Places theory of l. comets & of l. origin of l. hea-
venly bodies generally. He supposes them have
been formed by l. gradual condensation of l. nebulae
in conclusion he remarked, there was no princi-
ples of destruction in l. system of l. Heavens - all
l. disturbing powers of attraction wh. have been
united can only produce oscillations - changes
in l. direction of l. axis of l. heavenly bodies - but
no such disorder as to involve l. ruin - This
must come & without. -

Friday Feb. 1st I called this morning upon
the ex. minister Becker of. This gentleman while
was the governor & had the charge of l. primary
schools - & seminaries for teachers. Since his pro-
ing over to l. catholic church, he has vacated
his station, but continues l. superintendent
of l. Journal devoted to the school-system. -
He was exceedingly polite, in communicating
information on this subject & promise to send
me his work in which l. whole system is ex-
plained. He said his first grande object was
to get proper teachers - for this purpose at
least one main seminary for teachers was es-

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tablished in each of the 10 Prussian Provinces -
These are intended for the preparation of teachers
so for all schools below the gymnasium wh.
are under another system) excepting those of
the very lowest order which are supplied from
other seminaries in wh. nearly the most im-
portant branches are taught. - The Prepara-
tion of teachers be considered the main object -
The support of the teachers came from the people
not the Government. - Every man whether he
had children or not was obliged according
to his property - & all had then the right to
send their children if they had any to the school
and the civil authorities where authorized to
force the parents to send their children. This is
the rule of law - in some places the habit of
paying taxation nearly prevailed & here it
was allowed to remain provided no dif-
ficulty occurred. - The same plan is carried
out in all parts - In the kingdom among Protestants
Catholics & Jews all must send their chil-
dren to school. - The Evangelical plan by
have not found it necessary to introduce.

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Saturday Feb. Humboldt came to day to the second main division of his course - the description of the earth. - He proposes treating of the solid kernel of the earth - its covering - water & air or sea & atmosphere - of its organized bodies. plants & animals. The greater part of his lecture was historical - giving an account of the various efforts to ascertain the precise form of the earth. -

Sunday 3^d I heard Thunen this morning in the Dom - Kirche. In the evening I was at the anders. I met there the Prussian Minister he had just received a letter from Bishop Andries who sail'd last of Novem' for the N.E. and after being driven about for six weeks found himself no further than Falmouth. -

Monday evening 4th I was at Professor Hollwey's there were several of the Professors of the University & their wives present, & Ritter among the number. I was very glad to have an opportunity of seeing this interesting man, he is ~~as~~ mild & humble, with a remarkably intelligent face - I was always under the impression that he was rather of the free thinking school as so many of those who are devoted to his department Geology & Phys' Geography are - but to my delight

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learned that he was a Christian. Stramp the popular count Preacher was also there. a man of a
tonishing vivacity. The subject of the connexion be-
tween church & State was introduced. On this
subject his opinions are Ultra Montanist - he makes
the King the ordinarius of the whole church - the
supreme Bishop - against this the whole company
exclaimed, Deussen, the count Gräber, Major von
Röder. Snufft Le long - Hollweg - This I thought
a good sign & they appeared almost as much
shocked as I was, to hear Stramp declare his
conviction that if l. State withdrew its support
from l. Church in this country, it w^d fall
entirely - after a hundred years he said l. might
be some traces of it left but th^t w^d be all!!

Tuesday 5. This evening I attended a meeting at
Stramp's - There were about 15 or 18 students Par-
ticular Docentes & present with the Geheimrat.
Bunson & Count Gräber - one of l. students read a
translation of one of the discourses of Macarius -
on this there was considerable conversation dis-
playing on the part of the young men a
great deal of personal acquaintance - on
the writings of this & other fathers. The subject
of conversation was then stated - whether the

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Iustitia Vitae of a Christian was really or only figuratively a sacrificium - on this point there was a warm debate for above an hour - pros & cons - the whole a mere logomachy wh. gave me occasion of remarking the effect of the universal attention of to philosophy required of the students in Germany on their minds - they were acute & discriminating - but amazingly deficient in plain healthy good sense - a second question was started, in what sense can public worship be called a sacrifice? in the same or a different sense from that in wh. Iustitia Vitae is so called? - Here again the opinions various - Bunsen the a layman has occupied himself much with the subject of Liturgies & has got the notion, that the offer-idee should be a consuming idea in Christian worship - In this there is nothing of a papistical sense - he means merely a presentation of ourselves before God as a living sacrifice consecrated to his glory - But the abuse of this term lies so near that most present objected to its being employed. I was particularly delighted to hear Gräber in his address uniformly arrayed against the idea that men

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could give any thing to God. I have says he
nothing but my sincere hateful self ^{to} fine - shall
I that an offering call - when the Bible
calls Christ an offering - to apply the same
term to things so infinitely different is
too much. - His good sense & warm & perfect
ing made see more clearly & express more
forcibly the true merits of the case than
all the speculating theologians present.

^{Wednesday} Saturday 6 Humboldt continued his theory
on the form of the earth. He said that the earth
was not flattened in the direction N. to S. but also
from E. W. the amount of deviation in the true
spheroidal form in this direction not yet ascer-
tained. The inside of the earth must continual-
ly increase in density, as we get deeper & deeper -
but it may still be fluid - water or air under
an immense pressure - He reverted to our late-
lain Symmes theory much to a merriment of
his audience - it seems this idea of Symmes is
not new. Halle & some german Philosophers long
since advanced it - pressure would give light
& heat enough - Theoretical calculations give
the mean density of earth, $4\frac{7}{10}$ of water - The result
of measurement much the same - by instruments $5\frac{4}{10}$.

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The heat and warmth of the earth, can be to three sources,
1. Rays of the sun's warmth diffused throughout the
universe coming from all the heavenly bodies - 3. princi-
pitive warmth - warmth diffused at the crea-
tion of the earth & imprisoned within its boun-
daries. - This latter does not affect our temperature
at a depth of 10 (& up even), the thermometer not
affected by any change in the 24 hours - at 80 &
no change on account of the seasons -

Saturday 9. Humboldt. At 2000 feet the mean
temperature of any place may be ascertained i.e.
the warmth of the earth at that depth is the mean tem-
perature of the atmosphere. - Increase warmth great
as towards the Poles. hence ever flowing springs
in those regions. - going southward springs not
so warm. Warmth great in mines - in one in
stance the Ther. stood at 15 deg^o Reaumur when the
mean temperature at the surface was only 6 - in
another at 24 mean temperature 12 this at
a depth of 2000 feet. - The heat constantly in-
creases as you descend, but at such a rate
difficult to ascertain. one degree in 60 feet per
hundred necessary to rise above the earth 600 ft to lose one deg.
magnetism first thought to be - long only to iron
ore - then to other metals. Mongeon Drap discov-
ered that all bodies wood paper &c &c could

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be brought into a magnetic state, but they retained 1. power only a short time. In 1820 discovered that electricity & magnetism were 1. same - & 1. in every chemical process there is a disturbance of electro-magnetism. The chemical rays of 1. sun i.e. 1. violet rays have a magnetic influence by can change 1. poles of a needle - at great height above 1. earth 1. magnetic power diminishes slightly

1. February 10th This evening Otto von Gerlach - came to see me - his conversation is always instructive. He spoke a good deal of 1. Jews & of 1. efforts made for their conversion - of all those with whom he has any thing to do, he says he has found only one in whom he has entire confidence - the numerous instances of disappointed hopes exceeds almost belief - they turn out scarcely after the longest probation, they make 1. most enormous demands - have 1. idea 1. by an 1. hand of 1. world - 1. all exists only for them - in short they are here as with us. - The good king made to 1. scandal of all slaves almost, & gave a Ball today at midday during church time & is said to have requested his Lord

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to give a mask-ball next Sunday. This is something quite unusual here. The king appears to have few resources in himself - takes little interest in l. Government & therefore turns to l. Theatre & balls to fill up his head & he's A. von H. & said he was "l' homme le plus enjoué et le plus enjouant dans le monde" Otto von Gerlach thought the measures of the minister Hardenburgh for l. liberty of l. peasants most unjust - in many cases ~~whether~~ were tenants on leases of 6 years the rule that by giving up one half of l. land to l. proprietor by & receive l. other in fee-simble was adopted. The peasants themselves he says regard the king as making them a pure peasant. - The liberal party who had their fall in 1819 were unfriendly to l. rights of cities & communities & confined & views to making the general government liberal - while they endeavoured to strecth & its authority over the most minute arrangements, allowing no town to elect its own officers. The anti liberal party opposed this & by their success prevented Prussia being brought into the state in which France

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is at present where the mayor & officers of every city, commune, department & province is appointed by the central government. - In Bavaria Wurtemberg & other places where no stipulations have been given, the people are in reality less free, as the central government meddles with every thing. - This is almost every where in Germany for more the case & it was 200 years ago - except in the kingdom of Saxony. - & in Mecklenburg where the old regulations are preserved - in the latter the consent of the states necessary for all taxes.

For lack of any striking instances of the evils of the central government meddling with every thing - the ministry ordered at one time that mathematics should be introduced into all schools in the kingdom & made the Bildungs-principle - after a few years an other general order came directing that all the schools should be now organized & conducted on a different principle & so it changes. - In one province an order was issued that all houses must stand 50 feet apart. & they actually took down the

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houses to ~~surpassed~~ their standing too near to
geth. - -

Sunday 17 This morning was at Mr Lisko's
church - in evening attended the service at
Madame Schönbergs - Got an extract from
the 107 Ps. - Madam L. showed me a letter
from the nephew of her husband who has
settled in U. S. somewhere in N.C. has a
salary of 100 dollars a year. - This gives
but a poor impression of our country.

Wednesday 20 Humboldt's last three lec-
tures have been on Magnetism - too scientific
to be here abridged after my fashion. - To-
day he spoke principally of t. polar light.
He marked t. it was probable t. earth & all
t. planets has more or less of a phosphoric light
wh. must have been greater in t. original but
existed. Probable t. t. light of t. sun - may
tend to produce t. phosphorescence - as de-
cayed wood in mines gives out no light -
The northern light evidently of electrical cha-
racter - t first appears a light cloud wh. is
soon first round with a zone of various
clouds from wh. streams of light shoot up

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in l. line of l. magnetic meridian - By Perry & Franklin - l. were observed in l. greatest splendor in Lat. N. 62. - towards l. south pole they are not visible. - The sound wh. has often been said to attend their appearance very doubtful - most observers deny l. any such phenomenon occurs - by ascribe l. crackling noise wh. has been so referred to l. Aurora Borealis to l. crackling of l. snow - as Franklin says he perceived l. same noise in nights in wh. no aur. Bore. was visible. - The aur. Bore. has never been observed to affect l. electrometer. - Davies has produced by his strong galvanic battery similar streams of light, wh. it is well known the observers were attracted by l. north pole of a magnet & repelled by l. south. - l. experiment was tried at l. suggestion of Mr Arago.

Feb. 23rd Saturday Humboldt lectured to day in Earthquakes - cause of earthquakes not so local as was formerly imagined - no change in l. atmosphere precedes them - but a very considerable change always follows - l. noise a fluid in a stream often very roar like thunder under

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under ground - sometimes this noise is heard without being followed by any shock - In cases where no volcanoes break out, a tremendous noise is heard often at a distance of 500 or 600 miles wh. is propagated under t. earth - considerable portions of t. earth have been moved & one place to another on such occasions - & houses exploded - Some parts in countries subject to earthquakes always free from them this is owing to t. ground being t. places being hollow - the ground of no volcanoes a security against t. effects of earthquakes, as they allow a vent to t. gas which is t. cause of these phenomena. -

Wednesday 27th the effect of earthquakes not mentioned in t. last lecture was stated in this - viz t. large portions of t. earth are often raised & remain permanently elevated above t. former level - in this principle t. elevation of t. coast of Sweden above t. Baltic, wh. has usually been ascribed to t. sinking of t. sea, a thing impossible is accounted for. - with regard to t. warm

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springs be marked & all springs had a higher medium temperature & that moreover - here of course only those intended whose temperature was considerably elevated above this standard. Some of these have a temperature of 70°s Beaumarais in France 70 - all such warm springs come from original formations - they contain in various proportions a great variety of chemical substances - one has seven different constituents - some have ammonia i.e. vegetable or animal substance in them - there is 1. same substance wh. is found in organized bodies - but this not prove it is derived from bodies formally organized - connected with springs, is 1. volcanic vapors, or evolutions of gas &c - wh. form 1. natural bridge or link between 1. springs & volcanoes -

This evening I drank tea with Bongarten - bug - 1. conversation not particularly interesting I was surprised to hear him &

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some other gentlemen present say L. L. idea
usually entertained of L. learning of the
clergymen generally in Germany, was very in-
coronous. L. L. majority he was sure could
not read L. Greek Testament! - This he
ascribed to L. influence of Rationalism as
formerly L. reverse was L. ease - every preach-
er almost was in L. habit of taking L. origi-
nal SS with him into L. Pulpit & comment-
ing on them more a lep in every discourse.

March 2^d Today I attended the disputation
of my good friend Otto von Gerlach - This Thesis
were in a true evangelical spirit - I were
not attacked by his opponents with much
force - His opponents were L. Private Dozent
Pelt, L. Drs Wegner & Schneckenburger - The
acceptation of Otto von Gerlach to L. public teach-
ers of L. University may be considered as a
very favourable stance for L. cause of truth
in Berlin -

March 6. Humboldt continued his lecture on Vol-
canos - having first remarked on L. formation of
mountains 1^o from inorganic causes - as deposi-

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time - volcanoes - lava - 3. from organic - as corals -
a volcano properly speaking, is not a mountain
wh. gives one solitary eruption, but wh. has a
continued connexion with the internal of the earth.
They sometime rise suddenly out of the sea - or
burst out were by fine least resistance on land.
The highest 17,000 ft in South Amer. Beuruas
3,600, Etna 10,500. Teneriffe 11,500. The depth
of l. craters very different - Laws of eruption
are 1^o shock of an earthquake - 2. lava - 3. some
rain lightning - (rain comes from l. sudden
condensation of l. vast quantity of vapour). 4
various species of gas. - Fish in immense quanti-
ties have been often ejected. These come from
internal lakes formed by melted snow with
in l. volcanoes - Stones often out of a volca-
nic nature ejected - sometimes in a primitive
state & sometimes changed by l. action of heat.
If l. lava remain uncovered it will lie
thousand of years without soil - but if ash
fall on it - it soon becomes covered with a
rich soil. - The cause of l. heat lies very deep
& l. lava composed of very different ma-
terials, according to l. nature of l. rocks submitted
to its influence -

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March 7 Friday This evening I was with L. George Le Croq with several of our Berlin Friends.

March 8. Humboldt today was so scientific using so many technical terms that I could hardly understand him. The most interesting part of his lecture related to the organic remains in mountains. This principle he represented as reigning throughout ~~the~~ that in the lowest earliest formations are found remains of the lowest grade of organic life - the series of vegetables - then progressively上升 - the various grades of animated existence - the largest quadrupeds - man -

Sunday 9th at Madame von Schönberg's a very large assembly - Gosse preached on the sufferings of our Saviour -

Wednesday 12. Humboldt continued his lecture on fossil animals &c - The deeper we descended the more unlike are these remains to any animals now existing. Fresh water animals in a fossil state found as high as 900 & these the highest.

These remains are very unequally distributed - few

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comparatively found in the West part of America - No human remains have yet been discovered - what once considered as such have been proved to belong to lower animals - Before 4 or 5 yrs a fossil man and horse was said to have been discovered & was exhibited as such, but it was clear on the slightest examination that here also was a mistake. - The manner of distinguishing antediluvian bones from those of man & date is to apply them to *L. tanymene* the former adheses with considerable force to it the others do not. - There followed a great deal on in *L.* relative position of the various kinds of rocks - He endeavoured to account for *L.* appearance of detached masses of granite found on entirely different formations in different parts of Europe - some are *L.* remains of decomposed mountains - some have been brought to *L.* present locations by violence most probably by violent floods - in the neighbourhood of Berlin probably came from Sweden -

This evening the few men von Below & von

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from Pomerania drank tea with me in
company with the Gerlachs Foche Le Cog &c
These two gentlemen come from the very midst
of the revival which is still continuing in
the country. It commenced in 1820-21- by the
agency of two Brothers of von Below - after
various struggles with the ministers & civil
authorities in wh. This gentleman was often
fined - & his goods & armois said to scatter the
people who assembled in his house. The
work appeared to subside - but it has
now broken out anew. - Eight hundred of
ten assemble in his mansion whom he
regards as true christians. Much that is
disorderly & much that is very remark
able has occurred - visions - prophetic
powers - prophecies &c - as might be ex
pected among a people so little culti
vated as P. Pomeranians - in a state of so
much excitement - with these two gen
tlemen I was exceeding pleased - They had
that same fervent freedom of feeling wh.
P. men most active in revivals have com
monly with us - Before P. evening was over

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they proposed singing & prayer - as the cler-
g. there are particularly opposed to every
thing like vital piety - These and other
young men - have taken upon themselves
the office of preaching - & stand in a very
uneasy relation to the church - Their doc-
trines on church discipline - on the mat-
ter of t. church - t. rights of members - a-
gree very much with those of t. Puritans.

Friday 14th I dined to day with these gentle-
men at Mr Trocke's - a servant with
whom they were previously acquainted,
came to Potsdam to see them - & these
noblemen kissed & hugged him as tho'
he had been their equal & brother. - In
the evening I called for a few minutes
with Leut. von Seuff in t. Gräfin Gräben
She is a most interesting lovely woman,
full of ardent & feelings of piety - & much
more vivacity than is common among
German ladies. -

Saturday 15 Humboldt spoke principi-
ally to day of t. general distribution of land & water

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the effect this marine circulation had on the temperature. — water so essential for organic beings that as none has been discovered in the moon it is difficult to think that it is inhabited ~~by~~ — water contains four times as much oxygen as the air. — Sea would become salt if originally fresh by the decomposition of various substances carried into it by rivers — all west coasts warmer than eastern ones hence Europe so much warmer P. N. A. — besides the presence of Africa a great cause of the mildness of European climates — Had America been stretched from E to W. instead of from N. to S. the temperature of the whole earth would have been changed. — Elevation another element to be considered — the mean elevation of the continents gives the mean depth of the sea this proved by the fact the pendulum not change effect by the ocean as it would be won not its fluidity counterbalanced by the elevation of the continents & mountains. LaPlace made this medium to be 900-1000 ft. — but was himself dissatisfied with this result. — Deumoldt

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makes between 5 & 600 ft. The sea in some places
exceedingly deep - Lake Sabine ~~is~~ hundred
yds perpendicular without reaching bottom -
Sea every where has the same level. - Inland
sea may be above or below the level of the
ocean - The Red Sea is 25-30 ft. above - The Cas-
pian 280-320 below. - Streams may also
in particular situations raise this level - as
in the Gulf of Mexico

Had a long conversation with Otto von Gerlach
about our form of church government. - Here
all the ecclesiastical affairs are under the di-
rection of the Consistorium & the Ministerium -
Each province has its consistorium the mem-
bers appointed by the king - equal number
of clergymen & laymen - many merely nomi-
nal members as the little Consistorial Rath
is often given as mere matter of honor. The
consistorium has very little power - It has
the duty of examining candidate & watching
over the doctrines preached. - The reigning
executive government of the several circles

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of wh. there are generally two in each province
has t. right of patronage i.e. exercises t.
king's patronage with their limits which
extends to about one half of the congregation
the others receive t. clergymen - some by t.
appointment of t. magistrates of towns - others
from t. land holder - others but very few
have t. right of choosing their pastors. - The
power of t. Minister of ecclesiastical af-
fairs & his council extends over t. whole
kingdom & is very great - ^{atto v. g. state} several
instances of t. interference of t. govern-
ment in t. most harmless affairs as in t.
case of his Brother who was several molest-
ed for having a prayer meeting in his house
and the candidate Reinhold told me of
his being called to account for having
talked & prayed with a man who calle-
d to t. him under considerable relig-
ious excitement. -

Sunday 23^d I heard Lisco preach this morning
on the fall of Peter - the church was so full
t. it was impossible to get a seat - last Sunday

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Mr Robinson said he could not get in at all - not even open the doors - This at least is in favour of the state of religious feeling here - I know ministers who preach the gospel faithfully have their churches overflowing.

In the evening I drank tea with the Preacher ~~lives~~^{lives} & met a Moravian minister - another evangelical Pastor Lourard - Mr Samuel Schaff. The conversation was first turned on the late order of the Ministry requiring every student, who is to be examined to produce a certificate of his having been regular in attendance at church & reception of the Lord's Supper. This the students petitioned against with the approbation of the faculty. The ministry received a very severe handle however - no Rat & Stock in existence & youth ought not to have the temptation to think they could change the opinions of Ministers, - &c &c. This P. Students received in a mild & propitious manner & said by w^o in endeavor to show the ministry they did not need such external inducements to make them do their duty. - In consequence of the active part wh. one P. student took in the petition his licentia conciosandi has been refused him. - This whole affair has excited great attention the actions are exceedingly opposed to order of the Ministry

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terism as well as l. liberals. Schleiermacher who belongs to l. latter description - refuses to give certificates to those who attend his church & communion Table - & he tells them to say to l. consti-
tution l. will not act according to l. regulation
of government in this respect. - The whole thing
I suspect will fall through. - Mr Coward
complained of the operation of censure in reference
to printing the Practs & l. Tractsociety - he said it
was so hard to satisfy l. in our library l. & tract
did not lead to separation a thing a much
wished as a revolution in politics. - Mr Fenzler
said l. in an article he wrote & l. news paper on
establishments for the poor he remarked, l. "nothing
could be done until l. education of l. poor was
put on a christian basis" l. von Christian was struck
out & onal inserted, because l. ministerium
had forbidden any thing to appear in l. Papers
wh. might bring before l. publick l. "religious
movement &" of l. day. - a Professor in Leipzig
Lindner was displaced in his situation as teacher
of Religion in one of l. largest schools there - be
cause in explaining l. passage that a man must
love & more than Father mother & his remarks were
decided to diminish l. respect of l. children to l. parents

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& therefore to have a revolution in tendency. - This Prof. Lindner is an excellent man. This is equal to the solicitude of the Pastors of Geneva. who requested me to add to mine a his sermon & expression. I if man hate not his father he " I have been trained to bear & I know of the state of trials even in the protestant cantons of Switzerland is exceedingly corrupt particularly in Berne - in Lucerne it is still worse. Geneva forms a striking exception to the Swiss Battalion here in Berlin from New Zealand is said to be the most corrupt of any in the Prussian guards if not the whole army. - Monroe says it is same with the Swiss officers in Paris. - Mr. Schlesier mentioned the Battalion in the Tyrole has been of means of the greatest good in the country - the soldiers serve 8 years & during the time by have a constant course of religious instruction as well as in other branches - it is removed to the valleys wh. most of the soldiers who have completed their term & returned to their families are in the best state. This, other gentlemen are not a few must be an exception as to the general state. So in Austria. - It is said the Ministry wish to send the Prof. Kemptenber to Bonn - a place given to belong with the Kirchen-Zeitung. - It seems as a storm was brewing the ministry censured the Theological Faculty

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colony of 1. citizens & students, of particularity
Neander! The neophytes are working strongly
against 1. evangelical party. Marckineke has
1. amazing presumption to say to Neander in a
meeting of 1. Lenates Academicus. There ignorant
man! you are worthy to I ^{do} answer you! - Help
pity replied Neander you are not my judge -
when some protest preb. & exclaimed at Marck -
he's a cinderet. asking how he could one ^{so} most
learned man in Germany an ignorant. He
answered he knows nothing - ^{of} Philo! - i.e. of Hegel's
System. -

Thursday 25. Humboldt having finished his remarks
on 1. continents came to 1. sea - spoke of its general
distribution tides & - Today of its colour. wh. he
said was exceedingly difficult to account for - some
times deep blue sometimes green - & green spots
in 1. midst of surrounding blue - 1. green color
in such instances comes a 1. muscovy or canalaenae
wh. gather in such places - finer whales frequent
such spots. - How far light penetrates into 1. ocean
uncertain - difficult to tell from 1. motion of 1. waves
to ^{be} stillled by oil before any experiment made
The bottom can be seen at a great depth in 1. most
part as a promiscue - 1. less 1. distribution between

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1. light reflected & l. surface & l. wh. comes & l. bottom
1. more distinctly can l. bottom be seen. — The tempera-
tation - l. sea a smaller of l. first important in
l. climatology - first l. surface 2° l. temperature of
l. water underneath - 3° l. of l. sand banks must
be considered. — The medium difference in l. atmos-
phere between day & night 6 or 7 degrees Reaumur
in l. sea only $\frac{1}{2}$ to $\frac{3}{4}$ of a degree. — The monthly
changes of l. latter 6 or 7 times less than of l. earth
as l. sea so much warmer - l. constant west
winds give Europe its mild climate. — In lat
50-52 l. Atlantic never colder than 10 above
zero - (Reaumur) 70-78 medium $4\frac{1}{2}$ above -
medium of l. atmosphere two below - an amazing
difference. — at l. Equator from 22. to 24. — There
are many streams in l. ocean - l. great gulf stream
occasioned by l. water forced in l. gulf of Mexi-
co & l. rotatory motion given it by l. form of
l. A. coast it is forced out between Cuba &
Florida - proceeds northward constantly increas-
ing in width - till it divides one part going
to l. coast of Africa & then back the other
to l. coast of Island & Scotland. — Hence oil
barrels & a wreck on l. coast of Africa have
been taken up on l. coast of Island. — an Esquimaux

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have been brought to Europe in t. same way.
The Indians cast on t. coast of Gaul men-
tioned by Claviger doubtless an instance of t.
same kind. - This stream very warm be-
cause t. water comes \approx t. Equator. a cold
stream from t. South along t. western coast
of S. America. - These streams very deep. - The
temperature of t. ocean at a depth of 9000 ft
is $4\frac{1}{10}$ Reaumur. - as this t. case also at t. Equa-
tor it proves t. is an under current from t.
Poles to t. Equator as t. is an upper one \approx t. Eq.
to t. Poles. - The thermometer sinks 1 degree in every
seventy feet in descending in t. sea & one
in every 5 or 600 feet in ascending in t. atmos-
phere. - Of course t. water is not continually cold
as you demand, - because water when chilled to $3\frac{9}{10}$ de-
grees above t. Reaumur has its greatest weight & after
that, expanding can not sink. - This is a great blessing
as sea in no place can completely freeze & its inhabitants
thus preserved. -

Wednesday March 26. - Water over sand Banks cold
or than else where. Benjamin Franklin t. first who
drew attention to t. important fact - important
especially in navigation, his attention drawn to it

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by observing t. sailors from time to time a putting
t hand in t. water to ascertain their nearness
to t. New foundland Bank. - The reason - this
is partly t. t. cold water - t. surface hinders t. t.
bottom & t. whole mass becomes chilled, but t.
Chumboldt says t. more important cause is,
t. by t. dashing t. sea against t. Banks t. lower
strata of water which are always colder t. t.
upper are mixed with t. latter. - Hence in storms
t. surface of t. sea becomes colder. The sea
has great influence on t. temperature. t. notion
portions of our globe - it forms itself into fields
or mountains. t. latter formed on t. coast where
it is high & projecting - as by contain often stones earth
& t. mountains often 3 or 400 feet high. The
fields not more t. 5 or 7 feet about water 20-30
under it & 30 miles or more in length & breadth
when t. numerous bodies become a rotatory mo-
tion & come in contact t. consequences are wonder-
ful. The winter line of demarcation for t. ice is a
line drawn from a Point in Greenland thro'
t. middle of Iceland - in summer Iceland free
t. eternal ice north & east of Spitzbergen. not at
t. Pole. t. great stream of t. Atlantic drives t. these

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The Atmosphere - he spoke first of its chemical properties - of influence in resulting t. papers
of light - of its color - & to the following lecture
he stroke of the theory of t. winds. The cause of
t. trade winds - The principal cause t. latter
is t. current - air & t. pole not having rotation
velocity as in atmosphere at t. equator it
must have a motion contrary to t. of t. earth
This general cause greatly modified by t. form
& position of continents. The difficulty of hach-
ing - weakness - bleeding & sickness experienced at
great elevations not the result of any diminution of
quantity of oxygen in t. air - but from a defect of
respira. No. consequent smaller quantity received
in t. lungs at an inspiration. The reason
wh. sound transmitted better by night than by
day - is t. t. air is more of a uniform densi-
ty - Perry found t. when t. atmosphere had
long remained in one state & over a field of
where no local winds made it less dense
in one place t. another convection to be had
4000 feet. - The velocity of t. wind very great
to put a second a considerable storm - 130-40
t. greatest velocity yet accurately measured -

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Das folge Ministerium are much disatisfied with L. evangelical. Kirchen Leitung & have given Hengsterberg to understand that he must either give it up or be removed to any University. Hengsterberg preferred the latter. whether this threat will be executed remains to be seen. - They warned him if appealed to P. Crown Prince whom they know was favorable to L. Leitung - he would be lost. - so says Anzillon. - In Meissen a tract society has been surprised & 1. distributor punished with a fine of 20 Thals. - the state of things thence out. Among them Meissen won't be deplorable. - In Plauingen-d. Röhrs in writing for a person to fill an important vacancy in L. church told his correspondent to select a rationalist & added "just do let him be of good morals".

Saturday 20. - On Paris. - proportion of west & east winds is as 3 to 1. - From a series of 2000 observations at Paris it has been found that Moon has no influence on L. ebbings & flowing or oscillations of L. atmos. There-

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and cultivation can have only a very in-
considerable & local influence on the climate. —
The important causes which operate a change
of the temperature are more general. The
distribution of land & water. & of water
in the case. The economical state can
be stated as as yet unknown. The quantity
of moisture contained in air very different in
different zones. — rain or snow in the localities
in others — a most benevolent arrangement
of Providence. When seconds better break & ob-
jects are better seen than several in the Alps it
is a common saying, if it will rain — thick re-
sults & the air rest, in a uniform state. & so then
there are no ascending currents to bear up & when
it descends. — The drops of rain are hollow &
globular, filled with a moister & lighter air
& common air. At elevation of 12000 m. mon-
tains a perpetual moist air cloud. — No & tree
as commonly said, t. mountainous t. & attract
precipitates. by are borne to the sides of the moun-
tains by the ascending currents of air caused
by heated surface of the earth. — The light
foggy clouds ride to an amazing height 25,000

Berlin March 11th 26

over the mountains - 1. dense clouds hang about 3000' above the earth - Clouds tend to cool the air by intercepting the rays of the sun - But by this I mean a much greater & central effect by preventing the rays of heat & light from the surface of the earth - hence a cloud left however for any length of time makes the surface of the earth cold - this accounts for the fact that dew forms only when the air is clear & still - This occurs only in clear nights - & the farmers say it is a great misfortune to see the stars clearly in May - The main reason why woods are so cool is that every leaf reflects the heat of the atmosphere - sends it back - & thus it itself cools down - thus dew only forms on the upper surface of the leaf (?) this same principle of rapid trapping off of the rays of heat from the sun accounts with me in some measure for the cold in the Tropics -

Sunday 30. I was this evening at Madame Schönberg's for the last time, as she is about to leave Berlin for the ^{some} last time - Her company was larger than usual - & some

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preached in his peculiar way from Mat.
27. 1 — He said as enemies of Christ rose ear-
ly to plot his death - & not a man rose early
to take council with t. H. Spurri' how 'z may
serve him, love him & honor him? - as by bound
f. favor him with cords - so should we with fine
love & hope to our souls - as Judas betrayed
his master & gold - he begged us to think
how often we had sold & t. his presence his
conscience for t. simple improvements of t. world -
that ill gotten wealth & do us no good
we & one day be glad to throw it away - in
acc' Repentance not being joint with faith
availed him nothing & - Prof. Peter Lances
sol who was present gave me a - in the
noting account of the course of instruction
in confirmation wh. he had received - from
a anciller then a Pastor - t. French Church
he said f. it was not so t. last week t.
he was told t. was such a Book as t. S.S.
all t. previous course - was about seven
thousand stars & a thousand other points but
not t. doctrine of t. gospel - it is in this way
t. good effects of t. method of instruction are lost.

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Monday 31st - very little dew at sea - great difference at t. tropics. - falling of rain principally caused by mixing of currents of air of different temperature. - Constant rains of t. tropics commence in April & May - when t. Sun comes N. & makes temperate zone as warm as t. tropical - hence t. trades wind ceases - t. heaven becomes invisible. t. stars begin to twinkle - clouds collect at t. N.E. & soon cover t. heaven & rains beat it. - In t. temperate zone from 18-20 inches fall in a year - in t. tropics 120° - different in different places - west of Eng. 55° east of Eng - 20. - The clouds are so much higher in t. tropics t. do not collect so much rain falls in one as with us. - t. drops collecting moisture as they fall - it has been found a Rain t. $\frac{1}{4}$ less rain falls on the top of a mountain 900 ft high - than at its base - In t. France in one day (24 hours) 2 ft 5 in of rain fell & extraordinary - at Payer in 24 days upwards of 12 feet. - Snow contains more air than ice - under t. tropics begins to snow 12,000 ft high - at good many places, trains in Mexico at L elevation at an interval of 100 years when t. deserts were driven away & where by ice

Berlin. April. —

returned! Hail - very hard to explain - very little falls at S. Colos & very little sand. Tropics - most in S. South of Europe - very little falls at night. - Hail stones of t. $\frac{1}{4}$ or $\frac{1}{2}$ from not unusual - in India a stone of ice of a size of an elephant said to have fallen - This is the 1st case in all Wahrscheinlichkeit —

March 31. To day was a review of the whole of P. Guard in Garrison in Berlin. P. King conducted the review - attended by all P. higher officers his sons etc. Through the kindness of Lieutenant von Staff I obtained an excellent place in the Neugarten for viewing this display of t. power of the Prussian army - There were 15,000 men Parades Dragoons - Lancers, Infantry, horse & foot artillery. - The Prussian think their own arm t. finest in the world & I think it ought to be from t. amount of attention devoted to it. - I was glad for once to see this spectacle, wh. was very imposing. — —

April 1st. I dined to day at Madame Schönberg's - in company with P. Graf Lippe his wife & daughter a Polish Hauptmann Gannatki - & another Graf whose name I do not know. This Graf Lippe is from Plevna. His lady I find took great interest in missions - inquired of P. State of religion in America - those of Mrs. Sudson's letters do almost every when

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Indications of the spread of Religion here among all ranks are to be seen - Hahn said some days since that it was seldom he had an hour to himself before night, he was so constantly occupied by persons calling to see him to converse on the state of their souls & ask his counsels. —

Bernholdt in his lecture to day spoke of the influence of climate on the civilization of man & remarked that altho' the temperate zone was generally considered the most favorable to human improvement - the L must be taken in a wide sense - as history proved, as in the case of the Egyptians, the Gauls & others the countries not considered temperate had been the seats of learning & civilization. Extreme cold was far more unfavorable than extreme heat. He then proceeded to consider the temperature of the air - on the surface of the earth - on mountains over the sea & - Plains in the neighborhood of mountains often warmer than elsewhere - because the surface & the mountain prevent such a large reflecting surface - & because it sheltered (may do so) from cold winds - The mountains however have also a contrary effect, as the stream of air ascending by day & descending by night & this produces cold. but this is not so important as might be expected, as the plain

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at 1^o foot of the Sierra has the same stimulate
in the action of same plain. The color of
the earth another important circumstance. It has
been found that black earth exposed to the sun
one hour rose in temperature from 15 to 25 degs. &
while white in the same situation & time only
15 to 16 $\frac{1}{2}$. - During a $\frac{1}{2}$ hour by night the black
will 7 degs. & white 2. Mountains will do not from
produce warmth as the sea - Woods produce cold
not merely by shading the earth, but principally
from the heat that their bodies as paper & exposed
to a cloudless sky give out so much heat that
temperature falls 5 or 6 degrees below that of neighbouring
thick bodies - the leaves of a forest act like
so many cooling apparatuses. - This so great that
in elevated situations in the Andes the leaves of plants
freeze altho' the atmosphere around has a tempera-
ture of 4 or 5 degs above the freezing point. The
clearness of the atmosphere and the local cause
affecting the temperature. -

Wednesday 2^o Humboldt we can easily see why winds
from the sea must in winter be warmer than those which
come from land covered with snow - When the sun 10 degs.
Reaum. below 0 on Land the sea itself 7 above & the air over
the sea 4-5 degrees above - not only the direction of the wind

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but its velocity must be taken into account - 25 feet in a second very considerable - at this rate 6 days w^t be required for it to reach us. from Nova Scotia time enough to be considerably moderate - a strong south wind comes in two days from Africa - The land & sea breezes also of importance - of great us in navigating the west coast of S. America - Remarkable that exceeding cold winds sometimes encountered in the heart of Africa - the companion of Clapperton & Co. - die of cold - Dr Ehrenberg found in Lat. 19° the thermometer sink to 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ deg below zero - this not occasioned so much by S. wind coming a. S. North. as S. descent of the upper strata of air wh. are always cold - all coast warmer in winter & colder in summer than the inland continents - because S. sea warmer b. land in winter & cooler in summer - Some countries from S. Siberia have S. summer of S. tropics & S. winter of S. arctic - Lone - This b. case in U. States - The great reason why America is much colder than Europe is - b. as in S. Africa the prevailing winds are East - S. counter current in the temperate zone is West - hence all west coasts much colder than eastern coasts Philadelphia has mean temperature of Paris - The west coast of Africa is cold as S. west of America - Pekin & Philadephia

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much the same - Berlin & Montreal & Labrador very
much on the same parallel - but what a difference
of climate. The ~~west~~ Eastern coast of America
as mild as Europe - at the mouth of the Columbia
river &c it seldom freezes - (Mean tempera-
ture of Berlin 7 above zero of Labrador 2 under).
Difficulty to find the mean temperature of a whole
year at any place - the best method for each
day is to take the maximum & minimum add
them & divide by 2. - The latter part of October
& the first half of April have in general the mean
temperature of the whole year - at any given place
to certain hours of the day - give the mean tempera-
ture of the day - I believe 8 in the morning & at night.

Friday 5th This was good Friday. I attended church
in the morning & went to the communion. - Lisco
preached as usual with sound simplicity & feeling. It
gave me pleasure to find by my side at the communion
table the dear Meander - for whose character
I have conceived the greatest reverence.

Sunday - 6 Morning at church - in the evening
with Meander he showed me several pages from
the letters of Lacotie - in wh. he decries of the folly
& extreme to wh. the former philosophers permit
themselves to be led away in their speculations. -

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He expressed a great abhorrence of the present spirit among & clasp of men - this making themselves God - or reducing God to an idea (Begriff) ^{so} that Hegel says that Kirche ist die allerföchste Realität - I asked Neander if he did not think that something of the spirit & principles of the Pantheistical systems had crept over into the evangelical writings of the present day in Germany. He thought not. - I replied - that the idea that alles Seyn ist das Seyn Gottes seemed to me of this character. He said by no means - all that was meant by that is that God is the only real independent substance & that all other existences are ground in a mysterious way in him. - This he said was contained in the idea of the oneness of God - & in the declaration of Paul - in him we live & move & have our being - and ~~it~~ ^{He} has ~~it~~ ^{us} are all things - ~~it~~ ^{He} ~~is~~ ^{means} ~~nothing~~ more than merely efficient cause. - I asked him then in what relation our efficiency stood to that of God - he replied - that in all good we were merely the

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organs of God - that sin only broke off this relation. - I said this coincided with the idea of the older theologians as to the concupiscentia in all our acts - He replied yes - I think they were perfectly right in this point. - He is coming a way - the dear man grasped my hand very kindly & said I think we can agree. He seems to feel that if he debates with any other - or differs from him - he does him a wrong & is uneasy until the feeling of perfect peace is restored. - "few days previous" I had a conversation with L. Giesecke on the "Personalität der Menschheit" - they maintained the whole race of man was a whole - as state is a whole - no one stands for himself - so that the race is not a collection of individuals as in the case of an army - but of 4 constituents parts of a great whole - It is in this idea they explain the idea of the original sin - the whole race was then in Adam - as completely & really as an oak in an acorn - it was not Adam as an individual, but Adam as the human race who sinned. - The question is now ^{personally} - are we conscious of having participated in the sin of Adam? He replied, that very question is founded on a false view - it is not I as an

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individual - that there seems - it is not a matter for my consciousness but for ... consciousness of the Menschheit (humanity). -

Wednesday 8th This evening the Lenten Concerts were held called for one & we went to drink tea with L. Goetheinath & Professor Schmalz - There were a large family of daughters who are joined together with the Mother - There were two or three other gentlemen present - Otto von Guelph who is much of a musician took his seat & at Piano & the company sang - we parts of an oratorio by Gans the death of Christ which is always performed here "on charity" - also parts of Handel's "The piab" & his Ladas Macabeus - They sang also one piece from an old german composer called Bach who was as have long been neglected - but oh my Days are generally to almost any of the best German compositions.

Wednesday 9th Humboldt still on the atmosphere - 1. atmosphere - 1. Moon - not more than a counterbalance to 1 line of quicksilver - this one extreme - 1. comets present the other one of them whose kernel not more than 15 miles in diameter surrounded by a dunotthmige matter equal to 1. diameter

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ter of our earth. — There is an amazing difference between t. direct & a indirect rays of t. sun — a mixture of hydrogen & chlorine explodes of exposed to t. weaker & less liable direct rays. but rays the most powerful if unheated or heating this vapour produce no effect in it. This an important fact. & accounts for t. state a that places wh. according to t. Thermometer have t. same temperature different & exceedingly in t. productions. — As t. heat produced in a chemical manner by t. penetration of t. direct rays of t. sun into t. body of plants is very great. Hence on t. coast of Spain where t. is so much vapour there no vines — although t. apparent temperature equal to t. of parts of country covered with vineyards — And hence also t. vine flourishes in t. clear atmosphere of Mountain much higher up. than in those place on t. plain wh. have t. same temperature. — When very dry air mixes with damp air a great degree of cold is produced — a stream of such air sent on t. bulb of a Thermometer when damp — by t. evaporation causes it sink 10 degs. Beaum. — This one great reason t. cold experience in Africa. ^{accouts} & for t. fact experienced by Capt. Sabine on t. coast of Africa — when t. burning wind from t. desert mixed with t. air of t. coast t. Thermometer uniformly fell — The medium temperature. This may be found out only by a number of observations compared — but one wants

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Buler born in t. day - wh. of course must be ascertained by previous observation. This noticed before. The tempe-
rature 32 feet below t. surface gives t. mean tempe-
rature of a place - very nearly - somewhat above t.
medium as t. internal heat. t. earth at that depth
has already an influence - also t. sea gives in a par-
ticular place t. mean temp. of t. atmosphere -

The date Palms produce t. fruit in perfection
where t. mean temp. of t. year is 18 degs. Reaum. -
ranges flourish at $13\frac{1}{2}$ mean temp. - They can
bear however for a short time great cold -

Olives require a mean temp. of $11\frac{1}{2}$ by are killed
by a slight degree of cold - Vines producing good
wine require $7\frac{1}{2}$ med. & t. t. winter th^d have a
mean temp. of one deg. above zero. - Grains to t. great
bleeding of man can be cultivated where t. mean temp.
is $1\frac{1}{2}$ under zero - and Potatoes in still higher lat.

Vegetation begins^{& flowers appear} as soon as t. mean temp. of a
month is 5 degs. above zero - Come in March Ber-
lin in May - The difference between March & th^d
in Berlin 2 degs. - Between th^d & May $2\frac{1}{2}$ - In Petersburg
t. difference between t. two months (May & June) $7\frac{1}{2}$ -

The mean temperature under t. Equator 22. Between
Lat 18 - 21 it is 19. Havana 19 - Panay Islands
Lat 28. it is 18 - Caicos Lat. 30 also 18. - Milan &

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Paris $7\frac{1}{2}$ Berlin 7- Pittsburgh $2\frac{1}{2}$ - Lapland
Lat. 60° - Zero Melville Island mean temperature
of 1. 6 months of winter observed by Capt. Parry 20
under $^{\circ}$ Zero! - at l. Pole probable mean is 20
under. The coldest part of l. world not l. Pole
but l. North of Siberia here 22 under - as at l.
equator 22 above. —

Thursday 10th. The temperature does not decrease regularly in advancing e. of Eq. towards E. Pole. The most sudden & considerable change is from 40 to 15 Lat. - The mean heat of one year in t. temperate zone may differ from t. of another by 2 degs. or $\frac{1}{4}$ of t. whole. Under the Tropics only by $\frac{1}{2}$. - The same month in diff^t years may diff^e by 5 to 7 as in Paris. t. mean temperature - one year was $2\frac{1}{2}$ under zero - of another 4 or 5 above - The greatest degree of heat ever observed accurately 37° ^{92\frac{1}{2}^{\circ}} _{Faren.} Reaumur. when t. air filled with dust & sand it had risen to 49° . - Berlin greatest heat in 20 years 27. Paris 29 - Such extremely warm days occur more frequently in temp. & in t. toric zones, because t. days are so much longer. & t. earth in our esp. here atmosphere cannot cool itself so much by night. - The heat t. Blood in Man is only 30 degs. in some Birds 32. Sir E. Banks and others have remained 8 minutes in a room heated to 102 degs. greatest cold accurately observed 40 degs under zero - when t. thermometer rose to 4 below zero Capt. Parry's officer complained of t. heat & threw open t. windows - So in t. America when t. Therm. falls from 38 to 18 above zero t. pers

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people suffer much from cold. - In St. Petersburg greatest cold (Lat 60) 39 - Berlin 21 - Paris 18 $\frac{9}{10}$ - Marseilles 13, tho' mean temp. 11 above. - In 829 A.D. the Nile was frozen at Cairo - In N. Y. th They have the summer of Rome & the winter of Copenhagen in Quebec the summer of Paris & winter of Petersburg. - The South Hemisphere not colder than the N. until you reach 50 or 52° Lat. then much colder - because so little continent below the point. - All to this point relates to the atmosphere as resting on plains - to now proceed to that of air at an elevation above the surface. - That the atmosphere became colder as you ascended known to the ancients - altho' denied by some astronomers in last cent^{ry}. The fact established by the ascensions made in Balloons - the cause more difficult to explain than commonly supposed - Leslie's idea was that made cause was the diminished density of air from the diminution of pressure - hence as more expanded its capacity of heat increased - This the opinion also of LaPlace in wh. he persevered until his death. - Niemoldt however cause to the reflexion from the earth - where the air perfectly pure this would have little or no effect but as it contains in its lower strata so much water & other foreign substances the heat is arrested in its progress warms the air & is reflected again on the earth. The fact of the decrease very important & not only in accounting for the formation of hail & but also in cultivation - its influence on the condition of man. - In Europe some

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elevated 1500 above l. sea - & some villages located 4000 feet above l. sea - but no such immense elevated plains as in S. America & Central Asia - The great central Plateau of Asia cultivated where it is 14,000 feet above l. sea - every else at this elevation there is eternal snow - The reason of l. mind me of this plain is its immense extent, wh. gives it so large a reflecting surface to l. sun -

Friday 11. I rode out this morning in company with Major Aron & Cunningham to see the Prison at Sandow - The Governor the Pittmeister - received us with wonderful politeness & sent the Inspector come with us to show us every thing. There are here 500 prisoners - of whom 90 are females - the greater part of these are employed in the manufacture of cotton & wool in various shapes - Those who turn the great wheel wh. sets the machinery in motion are those who are condemned to hard labour - The prisoners are neatly dressed - The females remarkably so - Their food consists of bread - beans - cabbage &c - Meat they have only 5 times in l. year - They sleep 50 or 60 in a room! - There are 36 cells for solitary confinement - This is a mere police arrangement of the prison to punish offenders committed by l. prisoners there - These cells are

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very neat & perfectly dry - situated in the 2^o & 3^o story of 1. building - The Punishment here varies according to 1. offence - the greatest extent to wh. 1. governor can carry it - is 4 weeks solitary confinement in perfect darkness - on bread & water - most of 1. cells were occupied - but those we saw had their windows opened & were working - The number of recommitments very great - indeed a young man is considered ruin when once sent to prison in this part of Germany - the corrupting influence is so great - The number of crimes since about 1800 increased amazingly - 4000 persons are arrested every year in Berlin alone - of these 3/4 condemned - The punishment very slight comparison with England especially - corporal punishment is still ad. here - sometimes 100 lashes given higher than this I believe the courts do not go - The great part of 1. female prisoners are in for life - for murdering their infant children - the proportion of this slaps astonishing - The Inspector said that his confidential prisoners were all murderers - whose sentences had for some

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reason been changed from death to imprisonment & life - he said that he found they were uniformly less hardened & depraved than the slaves who come back upon them by a dozen times - There is a chaplain for the prison who preaches every Sunday & visits the prisoners twice in 1 week, they are also supplied with Bibles.

Heimboldt - told us to day - that under the Equator you must ascend 700 feet to have Reason thermometer fall one deg. - Temperate Zone in summer 500 - winter 700 - Frozen Zone 900 - all depends on the normal temperature of the air - The common heat under the Equat. - as 1. month of Aug. in Rome - 6000 feet high as Aug. in Berlin - 9000 feet high (as Quito) as May in Berlin - 10-11,000 end of April in Berlin - The line of eternal snow very different in different Zones - this depends not on the mean temperature of 1. year - but of the summer in any given place -

Sunday 13 - I heard Lisco this morning preach in the words I am the light of the world - In the one

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named was at Neander's. It follows a gentleman from Germany, who had been sometime in England examining the prisons of that country, was present. He is about publishing a work on this subject. - Neander at once found occasion to speak of the danger arising in the spread of Hegel's philosophy, by making the Begriff God - defines man - he showed me a remarkable passage in Jacobi's work on Religion - in the 4th Prophecy of Lichtenstein is quoted - wh. predicts that man will become so refined t. it will be as much unfashionable to believe in God as in a spectre - & that then men will go still further - & make themselves & God & the universe but a spectre. This he says is wonderfully accomplished by Hegel's system - wh. makes God but an idea - ' nullity & origin of every thing - the universe a mere phantom. Neander thinks that Schleiermacher's change of opinion as exhibited in the difference between his Rede über die Religion & his Dogmatik, has arisen from his approaching nearer to Christianity - the main point of difference is t. in the latter he appears to admit t. the personal existence of the soul after death - he quotes also t. wonderful

9th Berlin 1828

between the practical common sense of the English & the
theoretical spirit of the Germans - & again the former
- the papage in Jacob - in wh. he says - the Germans
must always have a golden calf to go before them
& an Aaron to offer sacrifice - but they are willing
to see the calf destroyed & reduced to powder - no
doubt this is not done by a Moses, but by an
another Aaron who will make them another
calf - Thus it is with their philosophical
systems - The system of Hegel is become a brat-
ter of ridicule in the little low papers wh. ap-
pear here in Berlin - one man is made to ask
his neighbour - weist du wußt dass du gar nicht
existierst? wie so denn - weil alles was ist, ist
permanenter - du bist unvergänglich - daher existierst
du nicht

Tuesday 10. - I went on Saturday last with Mr. Army
& Cunningham to visit the Gewerbe Institute, an establish-
ment for the education of artists & mechanics - sim-
ilar this on a much larger scale to P. Franklin
Institute in Phil. - Lectures are delivered to the students
on Chemistry - & various branches of Nat. Phil. - & they
have regular instruction in drawing, modeling &c -
Besides this they work - in the preparation of all kinds
& machinery - make cast original or copies &c -
The institution is furnished with models of the best

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english French & American machines. The Director
the Geheimrath Bort who takes an amazing in-
terest in the institution conducted as source - there
is a young American here whom l. Peuplier for
some induced to come out, & bring with him se-
veral spinning & weaving machines. & de-
signed their putting up - & l. construction of others - He is
from Baltimore & was "raised" in the Brady
factories. - He seems to be an intelligent young man
& gives great satisfaction. - The American machines
have displaced the English - & every year there is
a complaint that one expensive machine is ren-
dered useless by the yankees inventing another
& a better. A spinning machine established in
Spanheim a year since tho' to be l. best probable
is put into l. back ground by one just received
by l. government - l. production of l. latter to l.
l. farm is as 11 to 5. - The government are
making great efforts to promote manufac-
turing - but l. people are without enterprise -
Humboldt - with regard to the temperature of dif-
ferent parts of l. Globe he remarked - that those having
l. same medium yearly temperature not separated in height

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Lat. more than 5 degs. but in (some Hemispherical system) but those having the same meridians have heat separated 11 degs. as Moscow & L. mouth of L. Loire in France. Hence the Isothermian & Isohymian lines very different. - In central Asia the eternal snow does not commence at so low an elevation as in Europe, because having a continental climate, the summers are warmer. Under 1. e.g. snow lies during 1 year. at an elevation of 14,700 ft. Between Lat 19-20 13,800 - thence to 30° 40° Lat no mountain rises to a sufficient altitude to tell us the snow line - On L. Himalaya mountains in Asia - on L. one side 12 on the other 14,000 - Pyrenees - 8,400 in Lat 52. if mountains so high it w^o be 7,000 Lat. 67 in land 3,200 on L. coast 2,200 - every where however local stances make a great difference - Lat 82 in Eur. 78 in America - 76 in New Liberia the surface of the earth always covered with snow - He said but little as to the temperature of the air over the ocean - in the broad seas the thermometer never higher than 23 - in the Red Sea it has been observed 36 by day & 28 by night In recapitulating he said in 1 causes of L. snow

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climate of Europe to these three main causes -
1. its lying on a west coast - 2 the Africa lying
at its feet like a hot stone - 3 its being so cut
by various seas - Besides this - the gulf stream
has much influence - & the sea - being so open to
the North that the winter ice can escape -

Wednesday 16. - Yesterday Humboldt said very little
on the "Geography of Electricity" as the nature of the phe-
nomena does not fit his present course - The same Electro-
magnetic fluid wh. in the earth manifests itself more
as magnetism - in the air appears the appearance of electricity
altho. the Northern lights as a magnetic-electrical ap-
pearance shows the production of light also an effect
of the fluid diffused thro' the earth. Electricity produced by
friction - by evaporation, by every chemical change - by
contact of certain bodies - & by the organization of certain
animals particularly of certain species of fish - It is pos-
sible however that nervous influence is something of the
same kind - & that in all muscular action there is
some agency of electricity - The electrical phenomena
in the atmosphere connected with the formation of vapour
& also with the particular position wh. the vapours
are in - enabling them to form a communication be-
tween the several strata of the atmosphere. The electrical
fluid is distributed over the surface of each globule of vapour

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when 1. immense quantity of vapour forming a cloud is brought together. 1. electrical fluid does not remain in 1. interior but spreads itself over 1. surface wh. accounts for 1. great quantity & power of 1. fluid. In 1. Arctic Zone it seldom lightnings & never thunders. In 1. torid zone from May to October, most frequently morning & evening no electricity can be discovered in 1. atmos. but about noon a great deal. The weather & summer lightning a phenomenon not sufficiently attended to - it is no means a distant thunder storm as many have supposed - it is more of 1. nature of 1. Northern lights. - The lightning when it strikes the earth often vitrifies the sand & stones wh. it passes - such lightnings-tubes Blitzröhre have been found 10 twenty & even thirty feet long. The rocky summits of mountains are also sometimes found vitrified on 1. surface from 1. same cause. -

Stones falling from Heaven have been observed & mentioned in all ages - by 1. Chinese - 1. Greeks, 1. Arabians. Yet 1. greatest scepticism prevailed in 1. last century on 1. subject - & even in 1783 when M. Pietet read a memoir before 1. French Academy on 1. subject & assigning what is not considered as 1. true cause of 1. phenomenon 1. whole assembly laughed at him. - In that year however there fell in a small district in 1. South of France 2000 such stones at

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one time - I. investigation to wh. this bed - settle the matter. - Some of the largest known are 7 ft by 3 or 4. One in China wh. tradition says fell of Heaven is 36 ft - a report also is circulated of a great map of earth having fallen in China this however not confirmed. One fell on deck of an American ship at sea - The chemical component parts of these stones very different - they contain - Iron - Nickel - cobalt - chrome - various kinds of earth - Sulphur water & - a shining bow is first seen - (as they burn when they come in contact with our atmosphere). They soon involve themselves in a thick vapour from wh. very vivid flm. if such noise always attend them - & they are always heated when they reach l. earth. Deducing from l. number wh. has fallen on l. small portion of l. surface of l. earth subject to our observation, some naturalists have calculated that since 2000 yrs 100,000 such meteoric stones have reached our planet. - By some they are supposed to be formed in our atmosphere. This improbable - at such an elevation l. atmosphere w^o not support the 1000th part of a line of 1 Barometer. There is: not matter enough to form them - besides they do not come in perpendicular direction - & their velocity wh. is equal to that of l. earth - 4 or 5000 ft in a second & never be

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by falling. - others say they are thrown from l. Moon. but this improbable - there are no volcanoes in l. Moon as far as we know - This opinion has been incorrectly ascribed to LaPlace - the only calculated wh. force w^{ch} is requisite to propel a body c^e l. Moon's surface - wh. he determines to be - 4 times that of a common ball in l. first seen. in its motion. - The most probable opinion is that they belong to l. innumerable bodies wh. move thro' l. universe - They are not so much smaller than *nesta*, as *nesta* is than the Sun - Some may be l. remains of a shattered planet. - (The evening with Mr Focke with Dr. & C. von Gerlach. - John 10. -

Thursday 17. Yesterday Humboldt commenced l. part of his course wh. relates to l. Geography of plants & animals. He spent l. lecture in *Medicinae* man. discussions - deciding what organic bodies are distinguished from inorganic - are - & then l. difference between a plant & animal - with regard to both - wh. points there has been so much dispute - on these subjects see his course soon to be printed. - Yesterday morning Messrs Amory & Cunningham called in company with Mr Lowell of Boston for me to go to the Institution for l. Instruction. l. Blind. - In this establishment there are about 430 pupils - male & female

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most young. They are instructed in various kinds of slight mechanical work - reading wh. is done by raised letters - (They commence by learning to set letters on small pieces of wood-like types, writing - music - geography - history &c. - Their progress in reading seemed very small - Prof Leune the Director said it was considered as a secondary object, as it could never be carried far - In music they were very skillful four of them performed a long piece from Mozart remarkably well - In reckoning they were also very skillful - they told the three power of the 3425 in a moment - This part of the instruction is on Pestalozzi's plan - The poor little fellows seemed very cheerful - They go regularly to church - & say they understand all they hear - Their superiority in point of advantage to l. deaf & dumb was very apparent. -

Saturday 14 Visited Potsdam in company with Mefrs Lowell - Amy & Cunningham - The day was fine & our ride agreeable although the country is remarkably interesting until you reach the neighbourhood of Pots

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aam, when the dull barren sandy wastes are rendered somewhat susceptible of cultivation by the numerous Lakes of the Havel - As we entered Potsdam the Regiments of cavalry belonging to the guard were parading with their fine music in the garden of the Palace - we went first to see the Palace of Sans Souci & its grounds - The latter began to fully laid out & ornamented - before the time of Frederick I. whole was a barren waste of sand - Sans souci stands on the top of a hill the south side of wh. is covered with hot houses from top to bottom its whole length - The Palace build after 1. 7 years war, is only one story high consisting of the main building & two wings separated at some distance from it & one of them on much lower ground - The east wing is 1. picture gallery - 1. hall is splendid made entirely of Italian marble - The pictures are of the Flemish & Italian Schools - There are 27 by Rubens - all horrible - the most celebrated are a Returnus & Pomona by L. de Vinci - a sleeping N - by Titian back towards the spectator - two or three by Raphael - the most distinguished an Ecce Homo - wh. is by 1. most affecting picture of 1.

